

ITALIAN ACTION
IN SOUTH TYROL
STIRS AUSTRIANative Officers Supplanted
by Others From Italy
Ignorant of GermanAUSTRIAN ONE-THIRD
PAYS TWO-THIRDS TAXOfficial Language Italian, and
German Teachers Must
Pass Examination

Cable dispatches have revealed the serious state of affairs in the South Tyrol, from the Italian point of view, which culminated in the recent outbreak by Benito Mussolini, the Italian Duke, and which caused considerable commotion in the press of the world. Little attention has hitherto been given to the Austrian side of the question, but the following is a summary of the situation as it appears from the accompanying cable.

VIENNA, Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence).—Through Austria is recurrently presenting a serious case against Italian treatment of Austrian minorities in South Tyrol. If the information published is even substantially correct, then the Italians are applying such oppressive measures as will one day bring the question before the League of Nations.

Italy was given by the peace treaties the province or territory known as South Tyrol, comprising the land immediately south of the famous Brenner Pass and inhabited by roughly 250,000 Austrians. This pass is the strategic gateway between Italy and the north, which means between Italy and Germany in the long run, since Austria is an insignificant military importance. Italy's occupation of South Tyrol enabled it to obtain control of the Brenner Pass, and thus to place a strong barrier against any possible future German invasion of Italy.

A Military Necessity

Whether Italy required this protection is debatable, but granting that possession of the Brenner Pass was a military necessity, this still cannot explain away the forcible means employed by the Fascist Italy to Italianize the Austrian population which have been admitted in the Italian Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Education. The Austrians declare the Italians guilty of deliberate measures designed in time to wipe out all traces in the territory of the Austrian language and, as far as possible, of Austrian associations. History has proved, incidentally, that such a policy is doomed at the outset to failure, and that the Italians are only building up for themselves a castle of weak foundations which will one day crumble about them.

The points brought out by the Austrian press may be summed up as follows:

1. Practical elimination of all Austrian officials and replacement by Italians, who usually come from the south of Italy and who have either little or no knowledge of German.

One Official Language

2. Italian is the only official language, which in the courts and other public places renders it peculiarly difficult for the Austrians to understand what is occurring—members of juries, for example, must know Italian, which tends to shut out the

Alarm Clocks and Skyrockets
Advertise "Movies" in BrazilStrange Customs and Ardent "Fans" Are Found Where
Ubiquitous "Picture Show" Invades "Backwoods"—
Reels Are Changed at Crisis in Action

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence).—Just after twilight in some inland or coastal town of Brazil when darkness has crept down over the hillsides and covered the few thousand inhabitants in a blanket of cool, refreshing night air; when the zebrú cars no longer sing their way over the cobblestone roads; when Ford cars have ceased their energetic clatter; the laborer and shopkeeper their daily work and all is quiet along the Amazon—suddenly there is an outburst of sounds.

Fireworks startle the calm of the evening with their hissing rockets, bursting flares, steady crackling and booming. From a church tower, bells ring in maddening time and an unceasing, untiring ring of a proud big bell breaks sharply through the night air during the intervals of the skyrockets and lesser fireworks.

Clock's Ringing Appeal

Finally the noise slackens, the fireworks cease, and the bells stop. On the alarm clock keeps up its ringing peal. And all this is to let the people know that a moving picture will be shown that evening in the town. The skyrockets are signals to the fazenda owners and the people living on the outskirts of the town, while the bells are for the townsmen, who will arrive in time to get choice seats. A house usually filled to overflowing proves the efficacy of this method of advertising in the smaller Brazilian towns where there are no daily papers.

In the State of Minas Gerais there is an ambitious town with two motion-picture houses that function three or four times a week. The owners are the best of friends and help each other out with films when there is a shortage on either side. The town is prosperous and has a population of 50,000. A German family group owns one of these houses. Their proprietors were two brothers, Zimmermann by name, who migrated from a seaport town in Brazil to the southern city when it was but a small village, and settled there.

A Band in the Family

The members of this group are all active during the day in their respective industries. One sells groceries, another handles, several run a butcher, etc. But at night they come together and run a picture house. Everything to do with the cinema is Zimmermann, even to the brass band of ten pieces that plays in front of the theater before the show opens.

When it is time for the curtain to rise the bandmen disband. Four go inside to make up the orchestra, one enters the ticket booth to sell tickets, another stands at the door to take the money, several act as ushers and handy men, one runs the picture machine, and so on until they have a complete Zimmermann force running the theater.

About a year ago I was caught be-

STUDENTS TAKE
ANTI-WAR STANDCompulsory Military Training
at Schools and Colleges Not Favored

Debating the question, "Should Military Training be Abolished From Our High Schools and Colleges?" some 50 students from educational institutions in and around Boston gathered at the Y. W. C. A. building on Huntington Avenue, this morning, to discuss the question of whether the position that war was an evil and should be abolished, that militarization of a country led to war and that compulsory military training, therefore, should not be permitted.

Abraham Wirin, secretary of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, spoke against compulsory military training and the Rev. Howard Wilkinson, pastor of Emmanuel Church, West Roxbury, who is a captain in the Reserve Corps, United States Army, spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Wirin claimed that since 1916 there had been an enormous growth in military training in schools and colleges of the United States. During the year 1924-1925 more than 368 Perfection institutions in the United States maintained units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps to which had been assigned by the War Department 768 officers and 1064 enlisted men to carry on the training. The War Department was pressing similar training in all higher educational institutions.

Growth of Militarism

The growth of militarism in educational institutions Mr. Wirin thought was the most dangerous feature of militarism in the United States. While the United States Government had been very sympathetic toward world peace, on the one hand, on the other it was building up an extensive military program. The greater bulk of its revenues, he said, were used in defraying the expenses of war, past or prospective. He quoted General Pershing to the effect that he looked forward to the time when public opinion in the United States would be molded by men in the military training camps and said that General Pershing would like to have a R. O. T. C. in every high school and college.

Peace, said Mr. Wirin, in closing, could best be secured through fair and honorable dealing and through justice of the cause rather than through strength of militarism.

For one thing the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson favored military training because of its physical benefits to the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

SENATE GIVES
BRIAND VOTE
OF CONFIDENCEFrench Upper Chamber Approves
Tax Plan—Premier's
Speech a Triumph

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP).—The French Senate today gave the Briand Government a vote of confidence, 258 to 34, on the Government's tax program.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 27—Never in his long career of oratorical successes has Aristide Briand, the Premier, triumphed so completely as when in a magnificent discourse he defined, before an enthusiastic Chamber, the purpose and consequence of the Locarno Pact. Today it was resolved that Briand should speak in the French Upper Chamber of every municipal office throughout France. His emotion was real. His consummate art, which is the result of long experience in the parliamentary assembly, seemed to be abandoned and M. Briand had deeper in the sources of sincere emotion.

Certainly he pronounced a most remarkable appeal and if he did not answer the specific criticisms of the Pact which have been heard insistently, he carried the audience entirely with him. Briand had been noticeably declining owing to recent events, but M. Briand appeared to bring it back.

Revives Confidence

The best thing about Locarno, he told the Chamber, is that it has revived confidence, has in an atmosphere of darkness created a little light, has permitted others to regard their sons without terror of the future.

It was an extraordinary sight to observe practically the whole House suddenly emerge from attentive silence and cheer the man who is making the most vibrant call for Franco-German collaboration in the cause of peace ever heard in the French Parliament.

M. Briand declared that during the terrible days of Verdun, when the responsibility for events was on his shoulders, he dreamed a dream and made a resolve. His dream was perpetual peace, his resolve that if ever he returned to power he would consecrate himself "heart and soul to the pacification of the world."

The pact was a beginning. The olive tree was planted, but it was still small, requiring sunshine for growth. If it was to be crushed by a criminal foot he hoped that France and Germany to start a war again every 30 or 50 years? After long labors and admirable works was war to come to overthrow everything accomplished?

"European Language"

The Premier proclaimed that he was not less a patriot because he believed in the possibility of peace. "At Locarno we spoke a European language. It is a new tongue which the world must learn."

Among other assertions was this: The pact did wrong to nobody, was not directed against any country, accorded to a Nation what it desired, and other's expense, was drafted not in a mood of narrow nationalism, but in European sentiment. What was terrible in declarations of war was that the governments themselves were not free to make or avert them. Something happened, it was commented on in the press, patriotism was excited, mysticism born, war inevitable, and governments standing helpless while countries were covered with ruins.

Moreover, in the economic domain anarchy reigned in Europe. If the economic causes of war did not disappear peace would be impossible, and a social upheaval would result.

Round the World in 25 Days
Is Ambition of Two AmericansEndeavor to Be Made to Beat the Record of John
Henry Mears in 1913

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Feb. 27—Two Americans, one a wealthy Detroit business man and sportsman, Edward S. Evans, and a war-time naval aviation lieutenant, Linton Wells, plan to circle the world in the record time of 25 days, starting from New York next June. Lieutenant Wells is now in Moscow surveying the ground, and he plans to depart immediately for Japan to make preparations there.

The expectation is that the two Americans will beat the previous world-circling record, established in 1913 by John Mears, a reporter on the New York Evening Sun, based on the development of aviation, which enables the crossing of the American and European continents vastly faster than 15 years ago.

The travelers will circle the globe westward making a 30-hour air flight from New York to Victoria, B. C., where they will catch the fastest Pacific liner, the Empress of Russia, making the voyage to Japan in eight days. It is hoped that the Japanese Government will furnish a destroyer, conveying travelers within 18 hours from Japan to Vladivostok, where the longest stretch of the journey will begin, with a nine-day trip to Moscow over the trans-Siberian Railway.

This could be considerably reduced if flying facilities over Siberia were available and Lieut. Wells tentatively discussed this prospect with aviation authorities here. An air flight from Moscow to Berlin, Amsterdam and Cherbourg follows, the last lap being covered in a special plane. It is considered possible within 24 hours, and the travelers hope to cross the Atlantic in the fastest ship, the

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP).—"Even apple pies are better than those Grandmother ever made," said Edward McKernon, superintendent of the eastern division of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company at the newspaperman's of the Women's University Club.

Thanks to the daily press, the last three decades have seen greater intellectual progress than the preceding 300 years, said Mr. McKernon. "Of all the bank notes held in the past that sang to the tune of the 'good old days.' To dwell on the past is to convict ourselves of an inability to comprehend and appreciate the present. Everything is a thousand times better than it was. Even apple pies are better than those grandmother ever made."

Triangular Debate Analyzes Mussolini Regime



Left to Right: John Langdon-Davies, English Journalist and Author; Count Thaon di Revel, President of Fascist League of North America; and Dr. Bertrand M. Tipler, Former Pastor of Methodist Episcopal Church in Rome, Who Addressed Boston Foreign Policy Association.

Gunmen and Drunken Drivers
in Same Class, Says Woman JudgeEven a Small Amount of Liquor Will Cloud a Man's
Judgment, She Says, So That Other People
Must Do His Thinking for Him

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 25 (Special Correspondence).—This city has a judge who puts drunken automobile drivers and gunmen in the same class and refers to the traffic officer as an outstanding hero of modern days. And this judge is a woman, Mrs. Mary B. Grossman of the municipal court.

Here is the way she refers to the drunken motorist:

"There is little to choose between him and the gunman. Even a small amount of liquor may be enough to cloud the driver's judgment and overcome what natural sense of caution he may possess. Pedestrians and other drivers must do his thinking for him."

Why Judges Are Skeptical

"What traffic court judge has not heard such a plea when the driver, apprehended while pursuing a zig-zag course through a crowded street, is brought into court? The evidence offered by the traffic officer and other witnesses leaves considerable doubt as to the state of the driver's mind, and it is the duty of the court to the law-abiding public to see that adequate penalties are enforced. No parole should be granted."

"I believe that practically every judge and the greater part of the public at large will agree with me that the driver who is intoxicated, and it is the duty of the court to the law-abiding public to see that adequate penalties are enforced. No parole should be granted."

"Almost as culpable as the drunken driver is the one who whizzes past a

standing street car without consideration for the safety of boarding or alighting passengers. Another dangerous highway pest is the much-dreaded road-hog who leaves the careful driver his choice of a collision or the ditch or curb."

Lack of Courtesy

Judge Grossman, who has been in office since January, 1924, is one of 16 judges who take turns in serving in the traffic court here.

She believes also that "lack of

courtesy is a fundamental cause of traffic accidents. Its full meaning, however, becomes more thoroughly realized after passing judgment on several hundred cases, underlying each offense there being a disregard for the rights and well-being of others. She added:

"The movement for permitting motorists to drive only after they have proved their physical and mental fitness," she says, "is a commendable one. Many of those who appear in the traffic court would be eliminated from ranks of drivers if potential accident-makers by even the most elementary tests."

"Next in effectiveness to eliminating the incompetent and the reckless at the start is taking away their right to operate a motor vehicle after they have demonstrated their unfitness. In the Cleveland courts an offender may lose this privilege for a period as long as two years and in the meantime he is placed on probation."

Speed as Accident Element

"Speed as a direct or contributory cause of accidents is a much debated subject. There are those who claim that speed alone is the cause of all our traffic accidents, and there are others who minimize its importance. Certainly, speeding is a serious menace to any traffic, and the speed limit should draw a penalty, the severity depending on the location chosen for the speed-way and on traffic conditions."

"I do not believe that a man driving 28 miles an hour on a boulevard should receive a workhouse sentence, but exceeding the speed limit in a school block or business thoroughfare deserves a sentence in proportion to the hazard. Each case of speeding must be judged on the evidence submitted."

Defends the Traffic Officer

"If the traffic officer seems severe it times, it is not surprising, considering what he has to put up with in the course of the day's work. I consider him one of the heroes of modern times. He sees the human disposition at its worst—when curtailed in the enjoyment of personal liberty for the welfare of the public as a whole. I am not defending the officer who takes it upon himself to subject offenders to a severe hawing out, but the circumstances are sometimes extenuating. He has to listen to hundreds of obviously false alibis. He runs up against the abusive individual with a 'pull' who threatens to have him fired from the force."

"Under such circumstances, it is not surprising if the traffic officer is sometimes rather sour in his attitude toward offenders. I have always levied a larger fine when the defendant argued the matter on the street instead of waiting to tell his story in court."

BATES PROFESSOR NAMED

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 27 (Special).—Prof. S. D. Gunn of Boston, Harvard 1904, has been elected to the professorship of English literature at Bates College to succeed Dr. W. H. Hartshorn. It was announced today. Professor Gunn comes from a family of scholars and is a former student of the University of Cambridge, England, and the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis.

FASCISM STIRS
DIVERSE VIEWS
OF TWO GROUPSForeign Policy Association
Speakers Discuss Trend
of DictatorshipCALLED BOTH MENACE
AND A SAVING FORCEMussolini Spokesman Defends
Italy Against Charge of
"Rattling the Sword"

Mussolini's dictatorship of Italy was subjected to searching discussion before the Boston Foreign Policy Association today, and was found by one group of distinguished speakers to be a saving force for a weaker country and an instrument for world peace, and by other eminent students of world politics as imperialistic by force of arms, and a menace to international good will.

The issues of Fascism, thus defined and criticized with a vigor which shed much light and some heat upon the arguments, engrossed the attention of the largest assembly of foreign policy members who have ever crowded the spacious Copley hall to hear problems of state and society illumined through the rays of friendly debate.

Count Thaon di Revel, president of the Fascist League of North America, and Vittorio Orlandini, formerly director of the Italian Government Bureau of Information for New England, in their emphatic presentation of the effectiveness and good intentions of the Mussolini régime, were countered no less forcibly by the Rev. Dr. Bertrand M. Tipler, former pastor of the Methodist Church in Rome, lecturer and author, and Prof. William Vandell Elliott, lecturer in government at Harvard University, who submitted the view that the character of Fascism's nationalism is inimical to the permanent welfare of Italy and to the world at large.

John Langdon-Davies, London journalist and author, also discussed varied aspects of the Italian situation. Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, presided.

Count di Revel denied that Mussolini has any intention of rattling the saber in the face of the European nations.

Denies Bellicose Motive

Count di Revel denied that Mussolini has any intention of rattling the saber in the face of European nations.

"In the solution of past foreign problems," he said, "no force has been used by the Fascist Government and no force will be used in the future. Italy in comparison to her population has ever solved her problems among the European nations, with the exception of Germany and her former allies, and her military expenses per capita are also the smallest. No greater proof of her peaceful intentions could be given."

"As far as the foreign policy of Italian Fascism goes it can only be beneficial to the world, because it has a clear-cut policy, practical and idealistic, doing away with the ill of secret diplomacy. No Italian Government has ever solved so peacefully and with mutual satisfaction of both parties so many different international questions."

And further in his address Count di Revel expounded his opinions of Mussolini's policies as follows:

Liberalism and Fascism

"The main and fundamental difference between Liberalism and Fascism is that Liberalism believes that society lives for the individual, while Fascism believes that the individual lives for society. Liberalism is in its essence materialistic, individualistic and ever-solvent, because it deals with man as a matter, human and mortal, while Fascism is spiritualistic, altruistic and far-sighted, because it deals with societies of nations, which are fraternal and human and as such possess a spiritual right which extends itself over hundreds of centuries. The Liberal society lives in the space; the Fascist society lives in the time."

"In the Fascist state the individual has the duties which are standard and moral duties resulting from historical tradition and experience. His rights are limited to the necessities of the society in which he lives."

"Fascism does not deny personal liberty. It denies the liberal conception of liberty. Personal liberty is beneficial to the efficiency of the individual, and the efficiency of the individual is beneficial to the state, and so the Fascist state sees that the individual should have the maximum liberty consistent with national discipline, the perpetuation of the home, the religious spirit, and with strict respect of law and order. Upon these fundamentals is based the Fascist legislation."

Danger of Imperialism

Dr. Tipler contended, on the other hand, the essential element of Fascism is its intense nationalism, and he asserted that this nationalism "naturally swells into imperialism."

"Italy must be a great empire," he declared. "She must have extensive colonial possessions. It is but fair to state that surplus population is Italy's gravest problem. She must find room somewhere for an extra 500,000 annually. It is a problem which should engage the serious and sympathetic attention of the League of Nations and all Western statesmanship concerned with world peace. At the same time let us understand that Fascism's imperialism involves far bigger projects than merely providing for surplus population."

"Fascism aims to achieve its ambitious ends by force. The speeches

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1926

Local

Corte Lax, No. 100, Mr. Benton Finds

Artists in American Handicrafts

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Lynn Women Show Stitches Are

Highly Skilled Workers

Numerous Real Estate Sales

Dry Law Not Taken as Joke

Maine-London Service Opens

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Boston Motor Show to Open March 6

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Inability to Organize Resources Declared to Be Menace to Problem

Spring Flower Show to Stress Amateur

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Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!

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How and when does it do it?

Is it Leak-Proof?

Monday's MONITOR

Page One

The Week in New York

SARGENT SAVED FROM CRITICS BY TWO DEMOCRATS

Senators Blease and Bruce Vote With Republicans in Aluminum Case

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Two Democratic senators, Cole Blease, from South Carolina, and William Cabell Bruce, from Maryland, by voting with Republicans, enabled the Administration to reject the report of the Walsh investigating committee, which censured the Department of Justice for alleged procrusteanism in proceeding against the Aluminum Company of America, in which Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and other members of his family have large holdings.

The report written by Thomas J. Walsh (D), Senator from Montana, after several weeks of inquiry into the affairs of the Attorney-General's department, has been approved by a majority of the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which conducted the inquiry.

The Senate did not ballot on the report as originally submitted by Mr. Walsh. The author at the last moment moved that the last paragraph of the findings, which recommended additional inquiry into the activities of the Attorney-General's department, be stricken out. This request was approved. But even with this mitigation, the report was a severe arraignment of the Attorney-General.

It closed with this statement: "It is not expected that the Attorney-General will be conversant with the details of all litigation before his department, and he may well be entirely ignorant of some matters having to do with the department."

It is not too much to expect that he will at least be informed concerning a charge by his predecessor and another branch of the Government in effect that a fellow member of the Cabinet, at least a corporation of which he is the dominant factor, has been guilty of contemptuous dis-

regard of an injunction of a federal court."

The outcome of the vote was uncertain until the last name had been called. Owing to the large number of absentees there was much pairing of votes. The final count was 36 to 23. Both Messrs. Blease and Bruce, who were in the chamber when their names were called for the first time, "passed" the vote and did not answer until the clerk, as is the rule, repeated the names of those who had not voted. They then announced their votes with the Republicans. Had they voted with their party colleagues the outcome would have been 36 to 34 for the report.

Seven Republicans, Progressives and Insurgents supported the 26 Democrats who voted for the report. These Republicans were William E. Borah, Idaho; Smith W. Brookhart, Iowa; James Couzens, Michigan; Lynn Frazier, North Dakota; Robert B. Howell, Nebraska; Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin; Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.

While defection to the Republicans on the part of Senators Blease and Bruce was directly responsible for the rejection of the report, the absence of W. H. McMaster (R.), Progressive, Senator from South Dakota; John B. Kendrick (D), Senator from Wyoming; and Henrik Shipstead (F. L.), Senator from Minnesota, who were not paired, was also a factor. There was no explanation from any of these as to their absence. It was announced that Mr. McMaster was "temporarily detained."

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, was also absent but he was paired.

Puts End to Further Action

The disapproval of the report put an end to further action on the matter. Joseph T. Robinson, (D), Senator from Arkansas, Democratic floor leader, had succeeded in getting Mr. Walsh to agree to his offering a resolution which would have required the President to appoint special counsel to proceed against the Aluminum Company.

This was to substitute for an investigation by a Senate committee as desired originally by Mr. Walsh. Mr. Robinson announced that should the Walsh report be approved by the Senate he would immediately offer his resolution. The rejection of the findings, which was a great disappointment to the Democrats and of which he is the dominant factor, Mr. Robinson did not offer his resolution and Mr. Walsh after adjournment expressed doubt as to the desirability of pressing the matter.

Burton K. Wheeler (D), Senator from Montana, and Roy H. La Follette (R), Senator from Wisconsin, however, declared that the issue should be carried through to the final vote. The closeness of the vote may result in an effort being made to put through the Robinson resolution.

An acrimonious debate preceded the vote. It was a triangular argument. Mr. Walsh aggressively defending his report and its findings and David A. Reed (R), Senator from Pennsylvania, and Albert B. Cummins (R), Senator from Iowa, who wrote a brief dissenting report, questioning and denying.

In one exchange Mr. Reed observed in objection to further investigation, "This is going to be a busy Senate if it is going to run down every possibility of corporate affiliation."

"I think," was the reply, "that if he followed Mr. Mellon into all of his affairs and affairs, we would be very busy."

Mr. Blease "Getting Back"

Mr. Blease would make no explanation of his adverse vote. Other Democratic senators stated, however, that he declared he was "getting back" at his party for supporting the World Court, which he bitterly opposed.

Mr. Bruce talked freely. He declared that he had no apologies to make concerning party regularity.

"I intend while in the Senate to vote my convictions," he asserted. "I do not intend to play partisan politics and politics was involved in the report. It is a serious thing when the Senate censures a member of the Cabinet and then proposes to rub it in and take the proceeding away from him and turn it over to another agency."

"Possibly there may have been some delay in the Department of Justice, but I do not think it sufficient to justify such a censure of the Attorney-General as proposed by the report."

COUNCIL CANDIDATES' DRAWING ANNOUNCED

Candidates for councilman in Ward 6, South Boston, were drawn by Melancthon Burleigh, chairman of the election commission, today as follows: No. 1, Patrick M. Sheehy; No. 2, Daniel Carroll; No. 3, Michael J. Mahoney; No. 4, Leo J. Halloran; No. 5, Patrick E. Carr; No. 6, Dr. Joseph C. Seymour. Special elections will be held in Ward 6 on March 9. Registration will be held March 1 and 2.

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COURTS LAX, NOT CORRUPT, ATTORNEY-GENERAL FINDS

Report on Investigation of Goodwin Charges Recommends Stricter Enforcement of Bail Laws and Charges Some Abuses, But Appeals for Public Confidence

Finding that Massachusetts courts are lax, but not corrupt, and making several recommendations for their improvement, Jay R. Benton, attorney-general, last night made public the results of an investigation by 85 leading attorneys of more than 400 cases in which it was alleged by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of Motor Vehicles, and Herbert A. Wilson, Boston police commissioner, that the ends of justice had been threatened.

The chief opportunity to improve court administration is seen by the attorney-general to be in a stricter enforcement of bail laws to lessen defaults of those admitted. There have been many errors of judgment on the part of former assistants in the office of Thomas C. O'Brien, Suffolk County prosecutor, Mr. Benton says, and what he calls an amazing lack of co-operation between the courts, the prosecutors and officials charged with the duties of probation and parole.

The chief criticism which Mr. Goodwin and the police commissioner leveled at law administration involved the application of undue political influence to prevent conviction in the courts. Regarding this, Mr. Benton is specifically cited in the report and no disclosures of a sensational nature are made.

Goodwin Charges Investigated

Opening the report, the Attorney-General refers to the "grave" charges made by Mr. Goodwin, and he explains that his department selected 86 of the most important cases submitted to a group of veteran lawyers, and studied the resulting reports.

One of the chief difficulties in Suffolk County, it is explained, lies in the congestion of the courts, and the great burden which is thrown upon the district attorney's office. None of his assistants have time enough to consider all cases adequately, Mr. Benton says, and he adds significantly, "hindsight is better than foresight."

Considering the problems arising out of the admission of defendants to bail, the Attorney-General believes more severe, and says:

"By far the greater percentage of the cases investigated involved issues and problems arising out of and incidental to the admission of defendants to bail. These cases indicate a certain laxness or looseness in the admission of defendants to bail in Suffolk County, a lack of co-operation between the various authorities having records of defendants, laxity in promptly securing default warrants, failure energetically to prosecute suits against sureties after default, settlement of cases against sureties for nominal amounts even though the defendants have not been apprehended prior to the settlement, and an amazing willingness to remove defaults without committing the defendant and without increasing the bond, even though such defendant has been defaulted in the same case time and time again."

Power to Handle Problem

"The object of bail manifestly is to insure the presence of the defendant in court when required. Any procedure which frequently falls short of this is a failure."

Weather Predictions

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat colder tonight; slowly rising temperature Sunday; fresh westerly winds.

New England: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight; slowly rising temperature Sunday; moderate to fresh northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	22	Memphis	40
Albany	22	Montreal	10
Boston	29	Nantucket	23
Buffalo	14	New Orleans	46
Calgary	40	New York	28
Charleston	44	Philadelphia	34
Chicago	22	Pittsburgh	34
Denver	34	Portland, Me.	23
Des Moines	24	Portland, Ore.	40
Eastport	46	San Francisco	54
Hatteras	46	St. Louis	30
Helena	32	St. Paul	12
Jacksonville	44	Savannah	46
Kansas City	44	Seattle	46
Los Angeles	62	Tampa	51
Los Angeles	62	Washington	31

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:46 p. m.; Sunday, 11:57 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:01 p. m.

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as a matter of record. Nevertheless, sufficient facts do appear to warrant me in making certain definite recommendations for additional legislation and for improved procedure.

Knowledge of Record Necessary

"It seems clear to me that courts cannot properly dispose of cases unless they know the whole record of the defendants before them."

"I, therefore, recommend legislation requiring probation officers to obtain from the commission whatever records are available relative to defendants before the disposition of their cases. I further recommend that the General Court consider the advisability of legislation requiring each court to obtain from the probation commission, through the probation officer attached to it, the record of each defendant appearing before it before disposing of his case."

In conclusion, the Attorney-General indorses the recommendations of the Massachusetts Judicial Council, and reviews his own recommendations made in an annual report some weeks ago. In general, these advocate that justice be made more speedy, and that certain court procedures be simplified.

BENTON REPORT BACKS CHARGES

(Continued from Page 1)

go free on personal recognizance after he had been convicted of larceny, and this is particularly so when it was well known in the district attorney's office that he was a persistent criminal.

Defaulted Bail Cases

"Perhaps it is 'poor judgment' for the district attorney's office to settle defaulted bail cases for nominal sums with one of Mr. O'Brien's campaign managers who was a professional bondsman, and it certainly will be 'poor judgment' if nothing further is done to this professional bondsman who was a few days ago by Judge Posdick, who according to newspaper reports, revoked the right of this bondsman to do any more business. It is strange that it was not until I gave the facts in this case to Mr. Benton that the superior court judge and the district attorney's office took action."

"The fact that Mr. Benton has made no reference to political influence in the courts and office of the district attorney is explained, no doubt, by the statement made by a Boston representative a short time ago, who said that all you have to do is stand in the court corridors and you will see not only Democratic, but Republican politicians helping out their friends and the way they help them out is to get their cases placed on file, on probation, suspended sentences, not proceed and then if by any chance their friends get into jail, they use their good offices to get them out through parole."

Probation Cases

The Attorney-General points out that a considerable number of the more important cases investigated involved the probation system, and he says:

"In a number of cases defendants who in the light of their criminal records were not fit subjects for probation were time and time again placed on probation, due largely to the fact that officers did not have their complete records."

"There were still other cases where courts with complete records before them nevertheless placed men on probation who might be deemed unworthy of such treatment and who had long criminal records. Under similar circumstances great leniency has been shown in some cases to habitual offenders and men have been repeatedly placed on probation though they repeatedly violated the terms of their probation."

"Cold statistics or figures cannot in all cases demonstrate that the court erred in judgment. Various factors necessarily are taken into consideration in the treatment of human beings, which do not appear on the record."

BANK TAXATION HEARING DATE SET

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 27 (AP)—Public hearing before the special state commission to study bank taxation appointed by Gov. John G. Winant under authority of the 1925 Legislature, was called today for the Senate Chamber, State House here on April 2. If necessary the hearing will be continued on April 3.

The commission includes Prof. James P. Richardson, Hanover, chairman; Ernest P. Roberts, Concord, secretary; Edward B. Stearns, Manchester; George M. Putnam, Johnston and Eaton D. Sargent, Nashua.

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FASCISM STIRS DIVERSE VIEWS

(Continued from Page 1)

and actions of Mussolini and other prominent Fascists show conclusively that Fascism neither trusts in peace nor desires its too prolonged continuance. The speech of Count Cippico at Williamstown last summer ridiculed the present-day dreams of pacifists. The Pact of Locarno that has so greatly heartened the forces laboring for permanent peace was treated cynically by the official Fascist press.

Italy's Place in Sun

"Italy deserves her rightful place in the sun. Under parliamentary government she was gaining that place. The record of Italy's achievements from the premiership of Cavour to that of Facta is one of which her people may well be proud. Italy, like other European countries, experienced serious social disturbances after the war."

"Certainly there is no reasonable excuse for Fascists' permanent usurpation of the Government by force and their continued policy of terrorism since they came into absolute control of Italy in the last quarter of 1922. Order, prosperity, efficiency are words frequently in the mouths of the Fascist leaders. And to a certain very considerable extent they represent realities."

"Order has been re-established, a slight bettering of business conditions is observable, and a general improvement in efficiency, particularly in the government and in transportation, is noticeable. But the gain is in daily jeopardy because it results from a system imposed by force and not by the free will of the people."

Sees Growing Menace

"Fascism's menace to international peace is more and more apparent from day to day. To the Corfu incident is now added Mussolini's intemperate speech on the German minority in the South Tyrol and a second implied challenge to the League of Nations."

"What will be the outcome of Fascism? At home and abroad it will seek to impose its will upon superior forces. At home, the tradition of freedom, individual as well as national, is no less strong than in France, England or America. In the end, near or far, this spirit of freedom will prevail."

"Abroad, the moral world already condemns the principles and practices of Fascism. The same moral world that wrecked efficient, imperialistic, militaristic Italy, will compass the destruction of efficient, imperialistic, militaristic Italy."

To these views Mr. Orlandini entered a dissenting opinion. It was his contention that Mussolini seeks only peace, that his reign is for the welfare of the country and by the sanction of the people. He pointed out that Mussolini has filled the dinner pail and made the soil productive.

Denies Menace Exists

"It is not lack of liberty," he said, "that sends the Italian workman with just complaints to Mussolini. The Italian population, millions and millions of law-abiding, hard working, frugal citizens, ask not for constitutional guarantees or civic rights. These citizens ask that they may be allowed to work undisturbed by professional agitators; they ask for a full dinner pail, not for the teaching of abstract doctrines of government."

"Mussolini is not a menace to the world. Harsh decisions have been taken because half-measures had failed to accomplish results. He has used force, whenever persuasion has not sufficed, but this exercise of force has been warranted by extraordinary circumstances, and has, in all events, been displayed for the welfare and with the sanction of the country."

Professor Elliott presented a comprehensive study of the origin and development of the Fascist movement in Italy, and he severely criticized what he characterized as its imperialistic leanings and the dangers which inhere in despotic rule.

Answer in the Future

"The world has seen the shadows of imperialistic despotism lengthen before now," he concluded. "Is this shadow apt to become also a substance? The answer will depend upon the future of Fascism. If Fascism transforms itself into a sort of guild-socialism upon the interesting model suggested by the recent reforms of the Italian Senate to represent the Fascist corporations or guilds of employers and employees, it may well become constitutionalized."

"In that case, Italy's imperialism will remain a thing of the spirit—as the idealizers of Fascism assure us that it now is. But if the theatrical character of Mussolini is the only cement that is to bind the movement, its life need not give us any vexation, even if its proposals do. For its feudalistic elements will rend the imperial mantle of Mussolini, whenever his firm grip slackens or is altogether relaxed."

"He is a great and in some ways a tragic figure, as the arch-prophet of dictatorship, Lenin, was before him. He works with a devotion that none can question, although one may be permitted still in this country to doubt the ultimate wisdom of his methods."

"What will be the aftermath that must come eventually? We are told that Fascism will renew itself as

five, and that is what the Italians want.

But the human nature of Italy is being changed to accept discipline. But the human nature of the autocrats who are to do the disciplining has not changed since long before Alexander's generals disrupted the remnants of his empire."

There is no machinery in Fascism newer than the usual inner circle of an oligarchy. And oligarchy has never proved to be a lasting principle of Government in a country as far advanced in civilization as modern Italy. It may serve in Russia. Can it serve, without danger to its own country and to the world, in occidental Europe?"

STUDENTS TAKE ANTI-WAR STAND

(Continued from Page 1)

individual and because human nature had not yet risen to a point when it could be trusted not to go to war upon its neighbors. He would make military training compulsory because youth did not always know what was good for it and because the habit of obedience should be inculcated.

To illustrate, he said, he could sometimes do better in the preparation of a sermon on Saturday morning, with the specter of Sunday morning before him and a crowd of people who had to be given something they wanted, than he could do on Monday or Tuesday.

Opposed to War as Such

Mr. Wilkinson declared himself as opposed to war as such, but with human nature as it is he thought necessary for a nation to be prepared for war. Military training taught citizenship, he said, and quoted the parable of the seven virgins to prove that with nations as with virgins the injunction is to "be prepared." When all men are ready to beat their swords into plowshares and love their neighbors as themselves, there would be no need for war, but until then it was his belief that men should be trained what to do when war should come.

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Assembly of Eastern Star members, Copley-Plaza, 8.

Annual meeting and dinner of New England Alumni Association, University of Pennsylvania, Architectural Club, 6:30.

Addresses on race prejudices by August Classens of New York, auspices of Socialist Party of Boston, 21 Essex Street, 8:15.

Debate, "Resolved: That the Volstead act amended to allow for the sale of light wines and beer would be preferable to the act in its present form." Harvard University, 8:15.

Circus conducted for benefit of Boys' Camp, Massachusetts Equipment Fund, Cambridge Y. M. C. A., 8:15.

Motion pictures, Boston Square and Compass Club, 8.

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8:15.

Copley—"Hay Fever," 8:15.

Hollis—"The Poor Nut," 8:15.

Keiths—Vaudeville, 8.

Plymouth—William Dodge, in "The Judge's Husband," 8:15.

Reverly—"Caesar and Cleopatra," 8.

Wilbur—"Is Zat So?" 8:30.

Photoplays

Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.

Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address, "The Voices of Central Europe," by Mme. Helene Scheu-Relaz, Ford Hall Forum, 7:30.

Address, "What's Wrong With Our Law Enforcement?" by J. R. Benton, Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Old South Meeting House Forum, 8:15.

Address, "Modern Cavalry and the Cavalry School of the United States Army," by Col. Chas. A. Reay, U. S. A., Algonquin Club, 12:10.

Address, "The Portrait of a Modern Poet," by Prof. Robert Lynd, in

ADDED SPENDING POWER TO BLOCK TAX LAW DEFICIT

President Hopeful That
Saving to Nation Will
Increase Prosperity

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Provisions of the new tax reduction bill are now in operation, with President Coolidge holding the belief that the measure will cause a Treasury deficit of \$100,000,000 at the end of the next fiscal year.

Further reductions may be possible within a few years as the public debt is lowered, but in the meantime Mr. Coolidge hopes Congress will go slowly in approving measures calling for additional appropriations. He has particularly in mind the proposals for increasing by about 10 per cent. the expenditures in behalf of the Army and Navy.

The danger of a Treasury deficit at the end of the next fiscal year may be removed if Congress is careful of the Government's finances, Mr. Coolidge thinks, and he foresees additional revenue for the Treasury if the tax reduction effects increased prosperity throughout the country.

Change in Provisions

In addition to the widespread tax reductions, the bill effects changes in the Administration provisions. The Treasury is limited to three years instead of four as the maximum during which tax returns may be reviewed and any additional assessments levied. The board of tax appeals is continued, with its 16 members being appointed for 12-year terms.

The measure establishes a joint Congressional committee which will keep in close contact with the Administration of internal revenue laws, and inspect returns. The committee, consisting of five members of each House, will report its findings to Congress.

The new law pares down income taxes to the lowest levels since the World War and wipes out virtually all of the miscellaneous excise and occupational war levies.

More than 2,300,000 of the 7,000,000 who paid income taxes in 1925 are relieved of this levy altogether, and the tax on incomes below \$500 is cut even below pre-war rates.

Most of the revision, which applies to virtually every form of tax now levied, goes into effect immediately, while the reduced income tax rates will apply on incomes of last year, on which taxes are payable this year beginning March 15.

Save on Personal Incomes

Of the \$387,000,000 saving in taxes, more than \$200,000,000 will go to the personal income taxpayers. Under the new law, a married man with two children will have to make more than \$4300 before he is subject to any tax, having an exemption of \$3500 and an allowance of \$400 for each child under 18 years of age.

Besides the widespread tax reduction, the bill makes several changes in the administrative sections of the law and repeal of the provision allowing the publication of amounts of income tax payments.

Income taxes increase in the personal exemptions from \$1000 to \$1500 for single persons and from \$2500 to \$3500 for married persons. Reduction in the normal rates from 2 to 1 1/2 per cent on the first \$4000 of taxable income, from 4 to 3 per cent on the next \$4000, and from 6 to 5 per cent on the remainder.

Reduction in the surtax rates from a maximum of 40 per cent applicable on the amount of income in excess of \$100,000, with reductions in the lower rates. The graduated scale of surtax rates will start at 1 per cent on the income in excess of \$10,000 as in the present law.

Increase from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in the amount of income on which the 25 per cent credit for "earned income" may be applied.

The tax on automobile passenger cars is cut from 5 to 3 per cent, effective in 30 days. It is estimated this change will reduce revenue from this source this year from \$116,000,000 to \$69,000,000.

Inheritance Tax Changes

The exemption from the inheritance tax, which is levied as an estate tax, applicable on an estate before it is divided up for heirs, is increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The maximum inheritance rate is cut from 40 to 20 per cent, applicable on the amount of an estate in excess of \$100,000. The graduated scale of rates will start, as now, at 1 per cent on the first \$50,000 taxable.

The present 25 per cent credit

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Travelers Overseas
May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles, on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Elsey Building, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

allowed in settlement of inheritance tax for amounts paid to states under similar levies is increased to 80 per cent. The inheritance rates in effect since June 3, 1924, when they were increased to the 40 per cent maximum rate with corresponding increases in the whole scale of lower rates, are superseded by the lower rates in effect prior to that time under the 1921 law. The maximum under these rates is 25 per cent.

MEXICO GRANTS CHURCH PERMIT

Numerous Roman Catholic
Applications Signify
Yielding to Law

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 27 (Special)—In a speech at Monterrey, President Calles said that he aimed to have all Mexicans unite for the rebuilding of the country and the rehabilitation of the lower classes.

Protestants have received full assurance of protection and will be unmolested so long as they don't break the law forbidding the introduction of religious instruction in schools under their control.

Forty Presbyterian ministers, meeting for their yearly church assembly at Vera Cruz, were welcomed by the city and assured of state and city protection. Apparently the authorities are anxious to demonstrate that the Government has no religious animosity and is only attempting to force the Roman Catholic Church into the place which it should occupy according to the law and the Constitution.

Notwithstanding the assertion in high Roman Catholic quarters that the churches could not request Government permission to remain open because they do not recognize any right but their own to open church, better counsel apparently prevailed for numerous churches have made the necessary request and will probably receive permission to reopen.

Government officials said: "We need twice as many schools as we have, and, undoubtedly, if (Roman Catholic and Protestant) churches give assurance of respecting the laws on lay education in primary schools, the Government will be glad to have their help in educating the masses, which is Mexico's greatest problem."

It is said that Catholic and Protestant churches each are preparing extensive educational programs which will cover Mexico. Foreign priests continue leaving the country or being sent out by the Federal and State Government.

MATAMOROS, Mex., Feb. 27 (AP)—Nuns of the convent of the Incarnate Word, here, have until March 1 to don civilian garb or leave the country. The convention, and a school conducted by the nuns, were closed by order of Portes Gil, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas.

The school is to reopen under the direction of Mrs. Rebecca Barragan de Cross, and all religious teaching is to be eliminated from the course, it was announced.

JOWA COURT CANCELS SCHOOL VACCINE RULE

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 27 (Special)—In answer to a petition submitted to the City Council recently by the Iowa Public School Protection Association, asking for an ordinance prohibiting compulsory vaccination, Reason Jones, city corporation counsel, ruled that vaccination is not compulsory in Des Moines.

The Supreme Court enjoined the school board from enforcing a resolution passed by the City Council in 1918, which provided that no child over five years of age would be admitted to school unless furnishing a certificate of successful vaccination.

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Gowns for all occasions in the wanted shades and textures, fine crepes, georgettes, printed fabrics, etc.

THE LOUISE CLOTHES SHOP
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MOTH PROTECTION

Solve this difficult problem by equipping your closets with SENTRY Anti-Moth Concentrated Vapor. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying, no fumes, no clinging odor. \$2 postpaid. Purchase price refunded if not satisfactory. SENTRY SALES CO., 44 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

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REICH OPPOSES FORMATION OF A NEW EUROPEAN BLOC

German Government Does Not Wish to See a Fresh Group
Under the Name of the "Locarno Nations"

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 27 (AP)—The government believes that Germany alone will be admitted to the League of Nations Council in March, this being no little due to Sweden's firm attitude in opposing further extensions. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns in the highest quarters at the Foreign Office. One of the members of the Council, the Wilhelmstrasse expects will raise a point of order at the Council meeting and suggest the postponement of the question of granting seats to other nations besides Germany, until September. It is declared by the Wilhelmstrasse that Germany is opposed to forming a new European bloc in the League under the name of the "Locarno nations."

The press here is perturbed over the fact that the first item at the Council's program deals with the Saar district. As Germany may not be a member of the Council when this point is discussed, the Reich would be prevented from voicing its own opinion on this matter, which is of great interest to it, it is pointed out here. Such a procedure, the German Government declared, would be unfair, and the Conservative press is crying that the Reich is being cheated.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A Cabinet meeting will be held on Wednesday to settle the attitude of the Government on the question of admitting Poland to permanent membership in the League of Nations Council next month at the same time as Germany. In the meanwhile, Capt. John de V. Loder, Conservative member for Leicester, and A. Mackenzie Livingstone, Liberal member for the Western Isles, have addressed questions to the Prime Minister for Monday's meeting of Parliament, calling attention to the dispute.

Ramsay MacDonald for the Labor Party is to raise this burning subject further in Parliament on Tuesday, but the Government's statement is not expected until after the cabinet meeting. The matter in the meanwhile continues to be a proper subject of public attention. A League-Parliamentary Committee deputation, representing all parties have discussed it with Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister.

Viscount Grey of Fallodon at Newcastle said he did not favor pressing the Government to make any declaration before its representatives went to Geneva. At the same time, however, he declared that it would spoil the result of Locarno if the question of this composition of the Council were raised before Germany entered.

Lord Grey's views are strongly supported in such politically divergent newspapers as The Times, the Economist, and the Westminster Gazette.

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Effective March 1, 1926
Banking Hours: 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Daily
Close at 12 M. on Saturdays during July and August
Friday opening 4 to 8 P. M. Discontinued.
Deposits go on interest the tenth day of each month.
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Dividends paid continuously for nearly one hundred years.
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Deposits and withdrawals by mail. Send for Circular.
Deposits nearly \$22,000,000
Surplus nearly 1,750,000

Next Interest Day Mar. 10

General Assembly and signed by William J. Fields, Governor.

The 5-cent gasoline tax was enacted as an emergency measure to speed up Kentucky's road-building program. Under a promise of the state Highway Commission, the money to be derived from the extra tax, all of which goes into the road fund, will be used to complete gaps in the through roads across the State, east and west and north and south. The 5-cent gas tax remains in effect until July 1, 1928. Because the bill has an emergency clause, it went into effect on and after its passage. Only one other state—South Carolina—has a 5-cent gas tax.

HUNGARY'S BUDGET SHOWS A SURPLUS

By Special Cable

BUDAPEST, Feb. 27.—Hungary's favorable economic position is disclosed by the budget for 1926-27, introduced in Parliament yesterday by Dr. Johann Bud, the Finance Minister, which shows a surplus for the first time since the war. The budget represents the independent achievement of the Hungarian Government in assuring equilibrium after League control ceases.

The receipts are roughly \$200,000,000 and expenditures \$100,000,000 less. The revenues are anticipated to be sufficient to permit an increase in the amounts for education, salaries, and pensions, and to allow decreases in taxes and duties which will lighten living costs for the people.

**LORD ROTHERMERE
BUYS PLAYGROUND**

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Viscount Rothermere has purchased for £155,000 the site of the Royal Bethlehem Hospital, comprising 15 acres in the heart of a densely populated district in South London for a playground as a memorial to his mother, the late Geraldine Rothermere.

The property is located in a section where the housing problem is especially acute and the nearest open spaces are one and two miles away—too far to be of much use to the children in the district.

LIQUOR REFERENDUM
By Special Cable

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 27.—At a Cabinet meeting yesterday a bill was brought forward for a referendum on the present liquor prohibition on Oct. 17 and 23. The referendum would be advisory only.

**FIVE CENTS A GALLON
GAS TAX IN KENTUCKY**

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 27 (Special)—Kentucky motorists and all other consumers of gasoline are paying a tax of 5 cents a gallon under the terms of a bill passed by the

McADOO READY TO BLOCK SMITH

1928 Compromise, Says Former Manager, Ohio Governor or Iowa Man

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—If the next Democratic convention is deadlocked in its choice between William G. McAdoo and Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, the presidential nomination will go either to V. Victor Donahue, Governor of Ohio, or to Edward T. Meredith of Iowa, Judge David L. Rockwell of Cleveland, who was campaign manager for Mr. McAdoo in 1924, declared here.

Judge Rockwell said that Mr. McAdoo, while not now a candidate, has lost none of his strength which deadlocked the Madison Square Garden convention. He intimated that Mr. McAdoo was prepared to avow his candidacy as soon as Governor Smith entered the race.

If the nomination fell to neither of those leaders, as in the last bitter convention, Judge Rockwell was certain that either Governor Donahue or Mr. Meredith would have the support of all the West and middle West. Mr. Donahue, he said, was on a par with Mr. Smith as a vote-getter, and has the support of both the Labor and Farm votes.

Mr. Meredith, who was Secretary of Agriculture under President Wilson, has never run for office but Judge Rockwell said his special knowledge of the agriculture problem would make him an especially strong candidate.

He also said that in case President Coolidge is not renominated he expected the Republican nomination to go to Nicholas Longworth, leader of the House.

H. F. SPENDER CHANGES POST

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Under the caption, "Mr. H. F. Spender," the Westminster Gazette today prints the following: "We regret that the Westminster Gazette will, in a few weeks, lose the services of Hugh F. Spender as diplomatic correspondent, by his acceptance of the important position as Central European correspondent in Geneva for The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Spender, who is the younger brother of J. A. Spender and Dr. Harold Spender, has given loyal

and gifted services to the Westminster Gazette, first as parliamentary correspondent and more recently as diplomatic correspondent for 30 years, and his colleagues will greatly miss him. Mr. Spender has also written much on foreign affairs in monthly reviews, and is author, sometimes in collaboration with his wife, of several novels with a political background. He is one of the three joint editors of the new encyclopaedic year book, "Europe."

**What They
are saying.**

DR. J. L. MILLER: "The civilization that exists only for itself and its own selfish extravagances will inevitably rust out."

AGNES BOYSEN: "A man may be familiar with the location of countries and their capitals, but if he does not help to establish friendly relations with people—beginning with his own neighbors—if he does not help to establish laws that will benefit all nations and not merely one little group of people, his geography has not been of benefit to humanity."

BERKELEY MOYNHAM: "Statistics can prove anything—even the truth."

J. R. GORDON: "The American people have forgotten how to be ship-minded, consequently they are indifferent to what befalls their national shipping."

D. H. HIBBARD: "Many millions of acres should as speedily as possible be put back into forest, for while corn is distressingly cheap, lumber is correspondingly dear."

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK: "It is not through the material but rather through the spiritual that the world of nature is to be understood."

WILLIAM LYON PHELPS: "It is better to be a good husband, father, brother, son, friend, than to be a successful professional machine."

HOUSE ACTION ENDS AMICABLY

L. J. Maxse Accepts Offer to
Insert Correcting Footnote
in Volume of Letters

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The action to prevent the publication of Colonel House's letters brought by L. J. Maxse, editor of the National Review, has been settled amicably by the publishers agreeing to insert a footnote in the book, making it clear that no reflection was made on Mr. Maxse's honor in the passage to which the letter took objection. Mr. Maxse has also agreed to bring no action against Colonel House in respect of this matter.

Colonel House had written about a luncheon with Lord Northcliffe on May 5, 1915, at which he said Mr. Maxse was the only other guest. "Neither Lord Northcliffe nor Mr. Maxse thought there was a big man connected with either the Government or the army. He told of the number of men they had in France at this time and the number in every place," adding: "It was most indiscreet to tell these facts, if indeed they are facts."

The publishers have now declared that the word "he" did not refer to Mr. Maxse, and that the whole passage did not reflect in any way on his honor. Mr. Maxse's counsel stated Mr. Maxse wished "to make it perfectly clear that as far as he was concerned, the whole account of the conversation was a base fabrication, that no such conversation took place to which he was a party, and that he would not have countenanced anything of that character."

LABOR HEAD UPHOLDS PLEA FOR HIGH WAGES

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 27 (AP)—High wages were advocated by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address to economics students of Princeton.

"Profit earned," said Mr. Green, "do not go into the channels of business so quickly as wages. High purchasing power maintained among working people is a stimulating force to industry."

The Sign of the Times

THE CUNARD HIGHWAY
OPENED A.D. 1840
← 3342 M LONDON-DIRECT
← 3290 M PARIS-VIA HAVRE
NEW YORK →

THE Sign of the Times, now, as eighty-six years ago, points to Cunard as the world's highway from America to Europe. The romance of the sea, its glories and traditions, are all typified by the word "Cunard." It is a name that stands for the staunch service of hundreds of ships, thousands of men, millions in capital.

The trip you have always wanted to take to Europe can now be made an enchanting reality at a minimum of expense—AND ON A CUNARD.

Cabin \$145

Seven big, fast, modern liners—the Caronia, Carmania, Cameronia, Lancastria, Ascania, Antonia, Ausonia—now travel the CUNARD HIGHWAY to Channel Ports from New York and disembark passengers in London itself. Passengers for Paris and the Continent are landed directly at the pier at Havre—only three short hours from Paris.

TOURIST THIRD CABIN . . . A CUNARD INNOVATION

After May 1st this service will also provide exclusive tourist third cabin accommodations at the extremely low round trip rate of \$170, making a trip to Europe cost but little more than an ordinary vacation. Write for illustrated booklet.

"Carry your funds in Cunard Traveller's Cheques—The Universal Currency"

CUNARD and ANCHOR Lines

126 State St., Boston, Mass., or Local Agents

REAL ESTATE SALES INCLUDE SUDBURY FARM OF G. H. RUTH

Harvard Buys 125,000 Feet of Land Bordering Arnold Arboretum—Purchases on Cape Cod Listed—Construction Contracts Show Increase

The 168 acre farm, together with extensive buildings belonging to Mrs. Helen Ruth, wife of George H. ("Babe") Ruth who is now training with the New York baseball team of the American League at St. Petersburg, Fla., has been sold to Harvard University. The property is situated in Sudbury, Mass., to George H. D. Lamson of Weston. The estate comprises tillage, pine woodland and pasture.

The farmhouse, which was built about 1820, contains 18 rooms and two baths with all modern equipment. There is also a large stock barn, a garage and elaborate poultry houses. During the winters which Mr. and Mrs. Ruth spent on this farm, large scale poultry raising was carried on. The property has a frontage on Pratt's Mill Pond and adjoins the country place of Col. Thomas S. Bradley. It is not far from Wayside Inn. Poole & Seabury conducted the agreements of the sale.

H. Angus Connors, Inc., Boston real estate firm, having wide interests in Cape Cod real estate development, report several important purchases in various sections of the Cape. Prof. Herbert C. Kalmus of Boston has conveyed his estate consisting of 80 and a half from Cottage Farm Bridge and in the heart of the automobile district.

The addition of the Lee Company to "automobile row" reflects the trend of those lines allied to the automobile to choose that section.

Construction contracts awarded in New England during the week ended Feb. 23, 1926, were valued at \$5,641,300, according to statistics of building and engineering compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Building operations for the week ended Feb. 23, as compared with figures for the corresponding figures of last year show a noticeable decrease but an increase as compared with figures for building during the last few weeks. The total building and engineering expenditures for the corresponding weeks in the last 25 years follow:

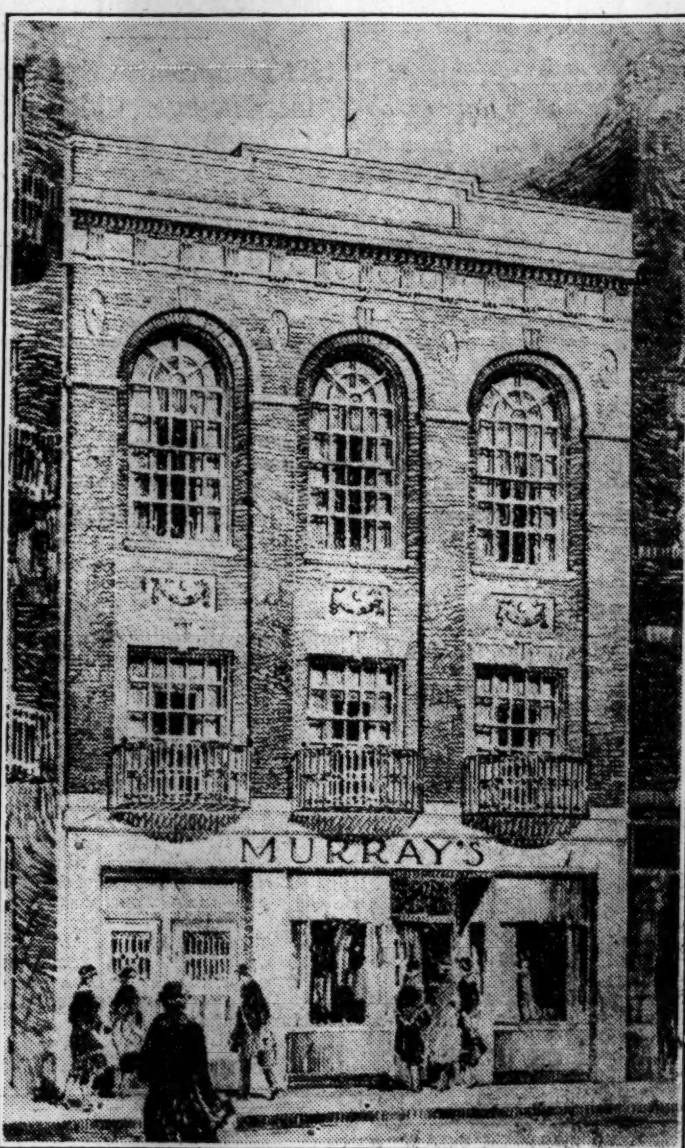
1925.....\$5,641,300	1913.....\$1,420,000
1924.....\$5,125,200	1912.....\$1,248,000
1923.....\$3,815,400	1911.....\$2,276,000
1922.....\$2,933,900	1910.....\$1,492,000
1921.....\$1,565,800	1909.....\$58,000
1920.....\$1,245,200	1908.....\$60,000
1919.....\$1,265,000	1907.....\$112,000
1918.....\$1,550,000	1906.....\$1,725,000
1917.....\$1,012,000	1905.....\$70,000
1916.....\$2,234,000	1904.....\$23,000
1915.....\$708,000	1903.....\$12,000
1914.....\$1,737,000	1902.....\$1,415,000

C. W. Whittier Company report the following leases conducted through their office:

W. P. Perry, Inc., have leased space at 77 Bedford Street to the New England Display Company. Drury Merchants Company have leased space on the seventh floor of the Atlantic National Bank Building, Asahel Wheeler Company have leased space on the second floor at 54 High Street to the H. D. Rosen Company, ink manufacturers. Williams & Bangs have leased rooms 604-605 in the Pemberton Building to Joseph C. Bloom.

J. Murray Howe et al have leased part of the second floor in the building numbered 38-48 Province Street to de Courcy, Inc. The heirs of John D. Long have leased the seventh floor in the building, 117 Friend Street, corner of Merrimac Street, to the Favorite Overall Company. A Shapiro has leased the entire third floor in the building, 69 Beach Street, corner of Hudson Street, to the Protex Table Pad Company. The Manufacturers' National Bank Realty Trust have leased to the Durand Stores Company the store and basement at the corner of Main and Hayward Streets, in the new Kendall Square

Addition Designed for Murray's



Sketch of Proposed Providence Street Entrance

Building, Cambridge. The lessees will occupy the same immediately for the sale of candy, soda, etc.

The Manufacturers' National Bank Realty Trust have leased to Ernest A. Maynard the barber shop adjoining the entrance of the new Kendall Square Building. Herbert T. Boardman has leased to Edward P. Wyeth the store and basement at 15 High Street. The Finco Products Company have leased a part of the store at 58-60 Brookline Avenue. The Denison Manufacturing Company have leased to the H. L. Stearns Desk Company the third floor at 24-26 Franklin Street. The lease was negotiated through the offices of Henry W. Savage Company and G. W. Whittier & Bro.

Harry A. August has leased to Ludwig Stark a store and basement in 481 Massachusetts Avenue, corner of Douglas Street, Cambridge, where a shoe store will be opened.

following the completion of alterations. The store and basement in 393 Huntington Avenue has been leased to Otto P. Lehinger. Henderson and Rose figured in these leases.

Michael W. Boyd has purchased for investment property at 608 Tremont Street, consisting of a four-story brick building and 3514 square land. The parcel has a total assessed valuation of \$28,500.

Property at 477 Shawmut Avenue having an assessed valuation of \$122,000, has been purchased by Elias Yashok for investment. There is 2000 feet of land, having an assessment of \$8000. The Good Realty Company is the grantor. Mr. Yashok has also purchased property in Mountford Street, near Beacon, consisting of a three-story brick building and 2428 feet of land.

The following sales were made

through the office of Joseph Congdon, 1625 Beacon Street, Waban: Walter E. Hertig has purchased from Seward W. Jones, et al., trustees, for the William C. Strong Estate, two parcels on Moffat Road overlooking the Brae Burn Golf course. It is his intention to start early in the spring, the erection of two houses.

Arthur C. H. Walker of Newtonville, has purchased a residence numbered 223 Waban Avenue. The property includes a six-room house, together with a one-car garage, and about 9700 feet of land. Margaret H. Stanton is the grantor.

Samuel W. Pitt of Boston, has sold a parcel of land on Wilde Road, Waban, containing 15,085 feet to Frank F. Benson of Belmont, formerly of Washington. It is the intention of the new owner to build a home.

Samuel D. Elmore has sold his home, 196 Windsor Road, Waban, consisting of a 10-room house with two baths, hot-water heat, two-car garage, and about 31,000 feet of land. Roy H. Booth of Brookline, the purchaser, has already taken possession.

INDIVIDUALITY NEED IN SCHOOLS URGED

Harvard Instructor Asks for Its Free Play

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 27 (Special)—Declaring that the American system of education is threatened with failure because of the attempt to iron out the individuality of teachers and educators, Prof. Paul P. Cram, instructor in history of Harvard University, delivered an address at the Rotary Club luncheon here.

"The teaching profession is poorly paid," said Professor Cram, "but there are great rewards in it. Not the least of them is the free play of individuality. Would the association of court stenographers dare to tell the lawyers how to interpret the common law? Yet in the case of my profession, any little woman's club that has an association with a political speaker, thinks it perfectly correct to pass laws denying us the right to teach evolution as it is, history as it is, economics as it is."

"What is the solution? It is obvious and simple. Instead of attempting to 'iron out' individuality, encourage it and discipline it by training. Teach the boy and girl the sacredness of the individual, make clear to him the importance of co-operative discipline, show him the proud heritage of our tradition, make him see why it is a proud heritage, and give him the means to work out his own salvation and leave him to do it."

PRESS CLUB PLANS PROGRAM
The fortieth anniversary of the Boston Press Club will be observed with its annual entertainment on Friday afternoon, March 19, in Tremont Temple. Entertainment arrangements are in charge of John J. Grant, president of the club. Leading actors from numerous Boston theaters will take part in the program.

DRY LAW IS NOT TAKEN AS JOKE

People Abroad Are Keeping Their Eyes on America, Says Mr. Johnson

People abroad do not think prohibition in the United States is a joke, William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson told a gathering of guests and delegates of the World League Against Alcoholism at the final session of its district convention at Tremont Temple last night.

He told of his travels in Europe and the Far East and that everywhere, he said, he met with an enthusiastic and sympathetic reception. There is a hospitable attitude toward prohibition in many lands, he added, and told his audience that the eyes of the world are on America to see how it will work out this problem.

"It has been claimed," he said, "that people abroad think America has made a laughing stock of herself by her attitude on prohibition. I want to say that I have never heard that sort of thing outside America. From six years of intimate association with peoples of other religions, nationalities and colors I know that, instead of America being looked upon as a laughing stock, she is looked upon everywhere as the supreme hope of the world."

"I told people everywhere that America never failed in anything she even undertook, and that she will not fail now. I told them that America is going straight ahead with this program and that she is no creature that crawls backward. I told them that we adopted the prohibition system because we had tried it for 50 years and found it a success. I told them and we wrote it into our Constitution, and that there it is going to stay for a very long time."

Bishop William E. Anderson, who presided, said that, as Lincoln told the Nation it could not go on, half slave and half free, "neither can the world go on, half drunk and half sober." Maj. Frank B. Ebbett of California, in an address on "The Unfinished Battle," spoke against modification of the present law, holding that if anything of the kind were brought about it would result in an enormous

multiplication of automobile accidents and in the sale of soda-water counters to young people of drink really intoxicating but legally classed among the non-intoxicants.

MACMILLAN PLANS ARCTIC TRIP FOR NORSEMAN RELICS

Auxiliary Schooner Is Now Being Built at Bath for the Voyage

WISCASSETT, Me., Feb. 27 (P)—Plans are shaping for Commander Donald MacMillan's cruise to the north in search of Norseman relics next summer, it was learned here today. A close friend of the explorer said that an auxiliary schooner is now building at Bath, and that three of Commander MacMillan's associates on previous voyages will go with him.

Rowe B. Metcalf of Providence is having the auxiliary schooner built. She will measure 80 feet and will be similar in construction to the Bowdoin, which bore Commander MacMillan on last year's Arctic expedition and on other voyages to the northward.

The cruise will start in June and will last probably three months. Greenland, Labrador, and Iceland will be visited. Eskimos have told Commander MacMillan that stone buildings more than 100 years old are to be found, and he hopes to locate and investigate them.

Those now slated to accompany the explorer include Ralph Robinson of Merrimac, Mass., the explorer's chief aide for his last three voyages; John M. Jaynes of Somerville, Mass., who has been with Commander MacMillan before as engineer; and Dr. Walter Koeltz of the University of Michigan, who went north with them last year. Dr. Koeltz is a noted natural scientist and an expert in the study of fish.

M. A. C. DEFEATS COLBY
WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 27 (P)—The Massachusetts Agricultural College debating team won an unanimous decision over the Colby College team here last night, the winners taking the affirmative of the proposition: "Resolved, That Congress should pass uniform marriage and divorce laws, constitutionally waived."

MAINE-LONDON SERVICE OPENS

State Products of Every Description Are at Pier Ready for Export

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 27 (Special)—For the first time since the Cunard line transferred its London service to Canadian ports, Maine industries will be provided with a direct outlet to the British capital with the arrival here of the American steamer Chickasaw. In preparation for the coming of the steamer, which inaugurates the Portland-London service, Maine products of every description are piled on the State Pier.

From the mills and factories of Maine came flour, meats, meat products, canned goods, matched blocks, beverages, skewers, dowels, condensed milk and aluminum. Not all the freight came from this State, but practically 50 per cent of its bulk was made up of Maine grown, packed and manufactured articles. Oddly enough, a part of the shipment from Portland was that of domestic baled pulp. This port has come to be the third in importance along the Atlantic coast in the business of importing baled pulp, but in this instance Maine pulp is being shipped to Europe.

The Chickasaw registers over 4000 gross tons, and is a fine cargo carrier. She will be followed at regular intervals by other freighters in the Portland-London service. Calls are made on the return voyage at Philadelphia and Boston.

Shipping men who are interested in the new transatlantic service see no reason why it should not become increasingly popular with Maine shippers. There is every indication at the present time that the service will be extensively utilized and it is the plan to increase the number and frequency of sailings from Portland to London as increased business warrants it.

LEND-A-HAND CLUBS MEET
The mid-winter conference of Lend-a-Hand Clubs was held today in the Congregational Church, Pleasant and Maple Streets, Arlington, by invitation of the three Lend-a-Hand Clubs of Arlington—the Clover, the Sowers, and the R. D. Clubs, non-sectarian groups of women.

A Box of Monogrammed Stationery and a New Monogrammed Die

Both for 1.89

24 Sheets and 24 Envelopes stamped in gilt to match the gilt deckle edge.

An unusual offering that can fill your stationery needs for some months to come, at an outstanding saving. A box of ripple finish stationery (containing 24 sheets and 24 envelopes) with gilt deckle edges on both paper and envelopes will be stamped in gilt with your monogram die for 1.89. A new steel monogram die will be made and given to you with the combination.

White—Blue—Pink

Mail Orders

Choose your style of die from the illustration and your color stationery, send both to Barbara West, our personal shopper, enclose a check or mail order, and your order will receive prompt attention.

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Stationery Store—First Floor—Winter Street
The Shepard Stores
Owners of Broadway Station W.N.A.C. Boston
BOSTON

HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO BOSTON

Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed

A few of the wonderful values of our Annual March Sale of Housewares

Metal Waste Baskets Baked Enamel Finish

39¢ EA.

For hotels, offices, homes
For libraries, bedrooms, sewing rooms

In colors and decorations suitable for any interior; sanitary and fire resisting.
Three designs and five color combinations to choose from.

"Thor" Electric Vacuum Cleaners

Thoroughly dependable cleaners with General Electric motor, handle switch, rubber-tired wheels and comb. All attachments..... **\$22.98**

Ash Cans

Heavy galvanized iron with six V-shape ribs for strength. Riveted hoop top and bottom. **\$1.69**
Size 25x17....

2-Door Refrigerators

Belding Hall, top icing, white enamel lining, size 22x16x41½, holds about 65 pounds of food..... **\$14.98**

Plant Stands

Fancy reed plant stand. Finished in brown. Tin flower inset. 30 inches long..... **\$2.98**

Bird Cages with Stands

Heavy polished brass stand, half round arch, weighted base, bright brass cage, seed cups and perches..... **\$5.96**

Curtain Stretchers

Easel back style of selected wood with nickel plated brass pins. Size 5x10..... **\$2.79**
feet.....

Clothes Wringers

Reversible waterboard, 10-inch rubber rolls, enclosed gears. Guaranteed for three years. **\$5.98**
A real value.....

Dish Drainers

Of heavy wire, strongly made, oblong shape with plate rack and wire basket for silver. **75¢**
Very useful.....

Thresher Brothers

19 Temple Place and 41 West Street, Boston

Announcing Our Spring Opening All the Latest Silks

Spring expresses itself gaily this season. More than ever before fabric is adapted to fashion. We are prepared to be your reliable headquarters for the very latest silks of all kinds. And you'll remember that matching is a certainty in our spacious daylight rooms.

Satin Crepe—
Always Popular
\$2.20 yd. 40 inches wide
Usual price \$3.45

This is an all silk material woven to mirror light in a lovely way. Turquoise, Oakbuff, Crystal, Gray, Bois de Rose, Poppy Red, Navy, Sapphire, Seal Brown, Taupe Gray, Silver, Ocean Green, Peach Blossom, Cerise, Cookie, Dogwood and Black.

Printed Georgette
Crepe With Spring's Own Story
\$1.80 yd. 40 inches wide
Usual price \$2.38

Both light and dark patterns, designed with all the magic of the season. A very dependable quality, in an almost endless assortment.

White Crepe de Chine
Spring's Own Favorite Silk
\$2.35 yd. 40 inches wide
Usual price \$3.25

Symbolic of spring, this Pure Dye White Crepe de Chine is a superior all silk quality, is desirable for dresses, lingerie, etc.

Black Cotelé
\$6.95 yd. 39 inches wide
Usual price \$8.95

Coats and wraps of all sorts are looking to this new material for their inspiration this spring. This heavy ribbed fabric, made by C. J. Bonnet, the world-famous manufacturer, will surely be popular.

New and Featured Fabrics

Chinese Damasks
Washable Crepe de Chine
Frosted Shades in Velveteen
Cinderella Prints
Romaine Crepe
Printed Border Crepes

Longchamps
Chevreuse
Brittany Blue

Plaid Taffeta
Printed Pussy Willow
Georgette Crepes
Printed Foulards
Striped Taffetas
Colored Shantung

New Colors

Crystal Grey
Jenny Rose
Queen Blue

Plain Broadcloths
Stripe Crepe de Chine
Flat Crepe
Stripe Broadcloth
Pongees
Taffetas
Printed Chiffons

Palmetto Green
Love Bird
Ocean Green

Spring Opening in the Underwear Department
Growing by leaps and bounds, our Underwear Department is making as many friends as our famous Silk Sections. We will carry all the latest underthings as they appear, in Crepe de Chine, Rayons, Pongees and Radiums.

Opening Special—
ALL SILK **Pongee Nighties**
\$2.75

This exquisite hemstitched Gown, made in all silk Japanese Pongee, is a product of our own workrooms. We're proud to feature it this week.

Chiffon Hosiery
Guaranteed—Silk from top to toe
\$1.85 a pair

Practical as well as beautiful, these Chiffon Hosiery have lisle lined feet and tops. These stockings make the luxury of lovely feet possible to every woman. Don't forget our own "Servisilk" Hosiery, Lisle tops and feet, \$1.68 a pair. All the season's colors.

DOCKET CLEARED,
COURT SUSPENDS

Speeded Procedure and Fewer Appeals Give Middlesex Tribunal a Holiday

Middlesex County Superior Criminal Court was forced to suspend yesterday because the end of the docket had been reached and there were no other cases ready for trial. This is the first time this has happened in the history of the court, according to Arthur K. Reading, district attorney.

Mr. Reading told Judge George A. Flynn, that with the exception of a few misdemeanor cases and the indictments against Lowell city officials, none of which is ready for trial, the docket has been exhausted.

Mr. Reading said that one reason for the clean docket is that the court has fewer appeals coming up from the district courts because the superior court has been sustaining lower court judgments with almost unbroken regularity.

Finding that there is no hope of special consideration from the higher courts, the defendants have decided that appeals are a waste of time and money and, with few exceptions, have taken the judgment of the district court as final.

Mr. Reading also pointed out that all court officials have been "on their toes" in an effort to get the docket cleared and expedite court procedure.

On March 1 the grand jury will convene at the East Cambridge Courthouse. A number of cases are to be heard.

Touching on the policy of assigning district court judges to sit in the Superior Criminal Court sessions, Mr. Reading said this, also, had had a tendency to reduce the number of appealed cases from the lower courts, and also had enabled the chief justice to assign an adequate number of judges to the superior courts to hear cases. Consequently there have been three sessions of Superior Criminal Court sitting at East Cambridge and sometimes four.

After a jury in Judge Flynn's court had brought in a verdict of not guilty in the case of Walter Mikowski, who was charged with robbery, the court had the probation officer read to the jury a record of 20 convictions against the accused. Sgt. P. J. Healy of the Cambridge police had testified that Mikowski had admitted taking part in the robbery.

Addressing the jury, Judge Flynn said: "You heard the record of Mikowski. You heard the testimony of the Cambridge police sergeant. Evidently you did not believe either. Your services are no longer required as jurors in the Middlesex Superior Court."

Inability to Organize Resources
Declared to be America's Problem

Governor Brewster of Maine Says Storehouses Are Filled With Everything People Want, But Economic System Keeps Them From Them

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 27 (AP)—This country is suffering from an inability to organize its resources, Gov. Ralph O. Brewster asserted yesterday in an address to the delegates to the midwinter meeting of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs.

"The storehouses are filled with everything the people want to eat and to wear and to enjoy," he added, "but they cannot secure them because an economic system has not given them the power to secure these things."

"This illustrates that America has not yet arrived, but is as yet at the dawn of the solution of these tremendous problems." He spoke of the need of converting material things into terms of culture and idealism.

"This is woman's task," he said. "You will most fittingly serve Maine and the Nation by devoting yourselves to the consideration of how to convert such comforts as you have to culture, art and religious devotion in the communities where you live."

"America must go forward and must convert its marvelous achieve-

ments into great progress for human kind. The State of Maine welcomes your gathering and others of your kind, realizing the spirit that animates you in the service to the State."

Edward E. Whiting of the editorial staff of the Boston Herald spoke interestingly on the topic, "Who's Who in Washington."

After discussing at length several of the important personalities at the Nation's capital, Mr. Whiting said that women in Congress have failed to establish their place as legislators and have not shown any compelling reason why women should be elected to Congress. He said that of the seven women who have held seats in Congress, four were wives or daughters of former congressmen and another, Mrs. Mary T. Norton, of Jersey City, N. J., is a practical politician of a marked degree.

Announcement was made at the meeting that two new clubs, the Gosham Women's Club and the Harmon Club of Lincoln, have recently been voted into the federation, and three other women's clubs will shortly become members. With these additions, the total number of clubs enrolled in the federation will be 133.

CHAMBER TO HONOR
NEW B. U. PRESIDENT

The Boston City Club will entertain Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, newly elected president of Boston University, at a luncheon to be given in his honor at 12.30 on Monday, March 8, the club has announced. Members of the club and their guests will meet Dr. Marsh informally on this occasion.

John L. Bates, president of the university corporation, has accepted an invitation to preside. Mr. Bates, Bishop William F. Anderson, formerly acting president, and the new head of the university will speak briefly.

THE SYMPOSIUM TO MEET

A recital of poetry and music that accord with one another will be given at the next meeting of the Symposium in honor of its founder and director, Miss Helen Archibald Clarke. "The Hidden Dark," Miss Clarke's just published composition for the piano and her poem "The Temple Gate" are to be rendered on March 2, at 8 p. m. in the Grace Horne Gallery, under Trinity Court.

ITALIAN ACTION
STIRS AUSTRIA

(Continued from Page 1)

native population from being members.

3. The teaching of German in elementary and in secondary schools has been abandoned and private and public German kindergartens have been closed; German (that is, Austrian) teachers have been dismissed in a wholesale way and are required to pass an examination in Italian before being re-employed; private tutoring in German has been forbidden, and infractions of these rules are punishable with imprisonment.

4. Official and private publications, postcards, maps, inscriptions and names of towns are in Italian, the Austrian nomenclatures being erased.

5. The Austrian press is being gradually closed down, only one newspaper, the Meraner Zeitung, surviving today the various restrictions placed on the newspapers; the Italians have, however, suggested that they would publish a newspaper in German for the Austrians.

6. Taxes are collected from the Austrians in such a way that they pay two-thirds of that collected from the entire province of Trentino, although numbering but a third of the population; it is further suggested that contributions from the Austrians to the recent so-called "voluntary dollar loan" raised by the Government were not as freely given as one was allowed to suppose.

7. A number of hotels have been closed down during the tourist season of 1925 owing, it is said, to certain pro-Austrian incidents which took place in them.

8. The whole Austrian territory has been declared to be under military restrictions by the Minister of War, which means that no alterations, repairs, sales or purchases of houses or property are allowed without first obtaining permission from the military authority at Verona to "carry them out."

Such are, briefly, the main criticisms of the Austrians. In conversation with a distinguished Austrian, a Tyrolean in fact, who for many years was accustomed to spend his summers in South Tyrol, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor obtained corroboration of these facts in general. It was, however, brought out that the Austrians in South Tyrol are economically better off than those in the territory of present Austria. There is actually little or no complaint regarding the economic condition of the South Tyrolese, but there are a great many protests and objections to cultural oppression by the Italians. Austria suffers economically from the loss of South Tyrol, since that territory was the source of Vienna's main supply of fruit.

CHAUCER SCHOLAR
LECTURES AT B. U.

Dr. E. P. Kuhl, internationally known Chaucer scholar, and professor of English at Goucher College, who is the guest in Boston of Prof. G. B. Franklin of the Boston University College of Business Administration and Mrs. Franklin, Boston University dean of women, concluded a tour of eastern colleges yesterday with a lecture at Boston University on the recently discovered letters of Sydney Lanier.

CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE HELD

ORONO, Me., Feb. 27 (Special)—The first state Christian Conference of Colleges and Normal Schools opened at the University of Maine yesterday with delegates from Bates, Bowdoin and Colby and the five normal schools of Maine present.

Spring Flower Show to Stress
Amateur Gardener's Importance

Believed That Upon People Who Plant and Tend Their Own Plots Depends Interest of Public in Horticulture

The forthcoming spring flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is to be held for five days beginning Wednesday, March 17 to March 21 inclusive.

It will bear out the conviction constantly gaining wider circulation among flower growers in the United States, that it is the amateur gardeners and the members of the garden clubs upon whom public interest in flowers must depend. In proportion as more people, especially women and children, start gardens of their own and experiment with flowers and shrubs, in such proportion will the whole business of flower growing be stimulated throughout the country, because the beginner is inevitably willing and glad to borrow a leaf from the book of the experienced grower and to establish contacts with him which seek to borrow education from him, in return for which they will divert to him patronage for his own products.

Thus a considerable emphasis in the March show will be placed upon the representations of private growers. Never in the history of the Horticultural Society, now a century old, have conditions been so favorable for a display of flowers, bulbs, plants and plant life as now.

More members of the society than ever have their own gardens from which they will send for exhibition the choicest specimens to contribute not only to the glowing record of beautiful horticulture but to act as visual inspiration to serious effort on the part of those who have hitherto left the growing of flowers to their neighbors or their greenhouse men.

Owners of private greenhouses and conservatories have for weeks been grooming the beautiful burdens of their houses in order that the public might have opportunity to see, as it has not hitherto seen, what is being done for the progress of horticulture by individual, non-commercial growers as well as by those with whose product the public is more familiar because it has an opportunity to purchase it.

Competition will be keen for prizes ranging from \$100, which is the grand prize for the best bouquet of cut roses. In addition to the cash prizes there will be offered a score or more of medals, including those presented by the New York Horticultural Society and the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and cups, including the President's Cup, offered by Albert C. Burrage, president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and one of the largest orchid growers in the United States.

Among the members of the society who are enthusiastically backing the show are Prof. C. S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum; Albert C. Burrage of Manchester, and Mrs. Homer C. Sage of Shrewsbury, who will have a bulb garden in the building.

An innovation this year will be the establishment of an admission fee. The value of the various exhibits, many of which will be extremely rare, will exceed \$100,000, and the proceeds of this show will go toward defraying the expenses involved in the many free flower shows of different character that are staged by the society during the remainder of the year.

CHINESE WILL DINE
B. U. BUSINESS DEAN

A dinner in honor of Prof. Everett W. Lord, dean of Boston University college of business administration, will be given by Z. L. Chang, Chinese Consul-General, and Dr. Tehyi Hsieh at the Piccadilly Chinese Restaurant in Scollay Square at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

Guests of honor include Prof. Horace Thacker, Prof. L. D. O'Neil, and Harry S. Ross, dean of Emerson College. Dr. Hsieh will be host. Mr. Chang was a guest of Dean Lord at luncheon last Thursday.

\$3,000,000 CITY LOAN
CERTIFICATES SIGNED

Certificates of indebtedness were signed by the Mayor today in connection with the \$3,000,000 temporary loan of the \$25,000,000 Loan Order passed by the city council Jan. 21, 1926, which has been sold to the First National Bank of Boston with interest at the rate of 3.89 per cent and payable from the taxes of the present municipal year.

THESIS PRIZES AT HARVARD

Announcement is made at Harvard of the establishment of two annual prizes, of \$150 and \$100, to be awarded to students in the college or graduate school of arts and sciences for the best theses on subjects connected with the philosophy of William James. Provision for the award of these prizes during the next two years has been made by the gift of Edwin DeF. Bechtel, Harvard '03, of New York, one of Professor James's former students.

AIR PLAN WINS
CHAMBER FAVOR

Support of Bingham-Parker Federal Regulation Bill Advised to Members

Maintaining that the success of commercial aviation is in large measure dependent upon Government regulation and encouragement, the Boston Chamber of Commerce today urged its entire membership to strongly support the Bingham-Parker bill for the regulation of aviation, now before Congress. Directors of the chamber, in approving a report of its committee on aviation, authorized the committee to sponsor the measure in all possible ways.

In the report of the aviation committee to the chamber directors, it was brought out that "further delay would seriously hinder the development of commercial aviation, which recently has been making encouraging progress." The report also warned that unless some agreement is reached in Congress on this bill or some similar legislation, there may be a complete failure to establish any federal regulation at all.

Bingham-Parker Bill
Under the Bingham-Parker bill, an assistant secretary of commerce would be appointed to foster air navigation, with certain specific duties, including:

Inspection and certification of aircraft; establishment of regulations for registration and inspection of aircraft and the certification of qualified pilots; designation and approval of commercial air routes; establishment of rules and regulations for aerial traffic; encouragement of establishing of landing fields, air-dromes and airports; making of recommendations as to meteorological service; studies of possibilities of commercial air navigation; investigation and publication of the causes of accidents; establishment and operation of aerial lighthouses and other navigation facilities; regulation of the entry and clearance of foreign aircraft.

Trade Expansion
Other steps to support the expansion of commercial aviation have been taken by the Chamber, including the authority granted today by the directors to its aviation committee, to urge federal participation in the International Air Navigation Convention.

The report of the committee to the directors on this question points out that "aerial transportation in the future will bear a large commerce between the nations of the world. In this traffic the United States will be handicapped seriously unless it avails itself of this convention."

In 1919, at Versailles, the International Air Navigation Convention was framed and signed by various nations, including the United States.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN
CONFERENCE AT YALE

President Angell Talks on College Life Problems

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 27 (AP)—Problems of college-life fall into two divisions, scholastic and personal adjustment, Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale, told the 100 preparatory school students and college undergraduates here for a three-day conference under the auspices of the College Christian Association of New England. Eighteen preparatory schools and eight colleges are represented.

As to the first problem, the freshman will find that college expects "more of a man, for it endeavors to stimulate intellectual spontaneity and teach its undergraduates to think," President Angell said.

The second, personal adjustment, he considered to be the more difficult problem, for in university life a man is on his own feet for the first time. He can either make a fool out of himself or develop into something worth while.

HOUGHTON & DUTTON
BOSTON

A. T. C. Tires

Give you freedom from tire worries at an amazingly small cost

Size	Reg.	Tires	Tubes
20x3 1/2	\$11.25	\$2.45
30x3 1/2	Super.....	12.45	
32x3 1/2	Super.....	15.20	3.10
31x4	Super.....	16.45	3.60
32x4	Super.....	18.75	3.70
33x4	Super.....	19.35	3.75
34x4	Super.....	20.00	3.80
32x4 1/2	Super.....	24.70	4.25
33x4 1/2	Super.....	25.35	4.35
34x4 1/2	Super.....	25.95	4.45
35x4 1/2	Super.....	26.55	4.55
36x4 1/2	Super.....	27.25	4.65
33x5	Super.....	33.00	5.60
35x5	Super.....	34.25	5.80
37x5	Super.....	35.55	5.90

SECOND FLOOR

New Fashions for Spring

NEW
COATS
for
Women

(Fourth Floor)

Embroidery Trimmed Coats
Cape Coats for Spring
Black Satin CoatsModels that have the endorsement of Paris.
Colors that are accepted for Spring.
Fabrics that Fashion approves.

Embroidery Trimmed Coats
The trimming is applied in a manner that gives these coats the smartness of the French models. Gold or silver piping and gold or silver stitching are shown effectively.

Models in new spring wools and silks in navy, black or colors.

\$65 to \$150

Cape Coats
The Cape Coat is finding increasing favor among those who like to achieve smartness without loss of dignity. It is being shown in several new adaptations and in the new fabrics and colors.

\$75 to \$265

(Some models have fur)

Black Satin Coats
These coats are being developed in a variety of models, embracing:

Cape Models
Flare Models
Straightline Models

The Furs:
Blonde or white ermine, fox, kolinsky, mole, squirrel, caracul. Many are cashmere lined for early spring wear.

\$110 to \$265

New French Beaded Bags

Received This Week

A shipment of 468 pieces, showing many new styles and colorings in draw-string, frame and envelope styles, in the most fashionable sizes.

The extremely favorable rate of exchange makes it possible to offer qualities usual only at much higher prices.

Range of prices: \$6.50 to \$100

In connection with the above showing we will offer 250 NEW BEADED BAGS arranged in lots as follows:
102 French Beaded Bags at.....\$8.50
107 French Beaded Bags at.....\$15.00
41 French Beaded Bags at.....\$22.50

Fashion
Sketches
from Paris

A STYLE SERVICE
FOR OUR
CUSTOMERS SHOWN
IN OUR SILK
DEPARTMENT.

Sketches showing street, afternoon and evening gowns for March and April forecasts have just been received.

C. F. Hovey Co.

Established 1841
BOSTONTo Mark the Opening of a New Service for Smaller Women—
A Style Exposition of New Spring Models to introducePetite Madame Dresses
for Smaller Women

Five to five feet 4 inches in height

Not a new department, but a NEW service added as a regular feature of our Women's Dress Salon.

Petite Madame Frocks are designed specifically for the smaller woman who has heretofore had difficulty in securing the styles she wanted, without extensive alterations.

Petite Madame Frocks serve two types of figures—the little woman, too small to be fitted in regular 36 to 46 sizes, yet not small enough for the sylph-like things young girls wear—and the young woman who has frequently had to buy things that were too old and in certain respects too large for her.

The Importance of Lines
Is Stressed

After all, a dress is not more fashionable than the lines on which it is designed. Petite Madame Frocks are carefully designed along authentic lines, and feature only what is correct for the SMALLER WOMAN to wear.

We are ready now with a charming group of Petite Madame Frocks for smaller women, in styles for street or afternoon. Prices are very conservative.

\$25 \$35

WOMEN'S DRESS SALON—SECOND FLOOR

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

Artists in American Handicraft Prepare Second Unique Exhibit

From March 9 to 13, Hookers of Rugs, Candle Dippers, the Potter at His Wheel, Artists of Batiking Will Be Seen at Work by Public

For five days, from March 9 to 13, more than 40 representatives of handicrafts which have, many of them, through more than a century of history, become notable as characteristically American, will exhibit their work in Horticultural Hall in the 1926 edition of "Craftsmen at Work," under the auspices of the Handicraft Shop of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

In arranging this exhibition the union but continues the unfolding of the aim upon which its foundation was rested in 1877. In that year, when some among the good dames of Boston who found it unseemly in a woman to possess aspirations looking toward economic independence refused to acknowledge Julia Ward Howe's greeting on the street, being departure but allied herself with the purpose of the union, the magnificent sum of \$21.56 was realized in its little shop where the handicraft of a few consigners was sold.

Its first tiny showings, proudly contained one freshly baked pie, a pair of gentleman's knitted slippers

MUSIC

Boston Concert Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 28, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Guy Maler and Lee Pattison of music for two pianos.

On the same afternoon, in the Hollis Street Theater, the seventeenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Stuart Mason, conductor.

Sunday evening, Feb. 28, at the Boston Public Library, at the concert by the Lenox String Quartet, provided by Mrs. E. S. Coolidge.

Tuesday afternoon, March 2, in Symphony Hall, the fourth concert in the historical series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, March 3, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Jean Bedetti and Felix Fox of music for cello and piano.

Thursday afternoon, March 4, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Andrew Hight.

Friday afternoon, March 5, and Saturday evening, March 6, the eighteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

On the same evening, in the Copley Plaza, a concert by the Boston Chamber Music Trio, assisted by Albert Stoessel in his suite for two violins and piano.

Monday afternoon, March 8, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Raymond Putnam.

Wednesday evening, March 10, in Jordan Hall, a violin recital by Allan Farnham.

Thursday afternoon, March 11, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Doris Doe, contralto.

Thursday evening, March 11, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the London String Quartet.

On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Lambert Murphy, tenor.

Saturday afternoon, March 13, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Norma Jean Erdmann, soprano.

Saturday evening, March 13, in Jordan Hall, a second recital by Myra Hess, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, March 14, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the De Gogorza, baritone, and Mme. Méro, pianist.

On the same afternoon, at the Hollis Street Theater, the nineteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Stuart Mason, conductor.

Sunday evening, March 14, at the Public Library, the final concert by the Lenox Quartet.

Burton Holmes Lecture

Burton Holmes held the third lecture of his series in Symphony Hall last evening, on the subject of "Doing the Dolomites." These mountains of northern Italy were impressive in their ruggedness, grandeur and marvelous color effects. The traveler was taken by automobile through charming Tyrolean valleys and up and around the Alpine mountains over zigzag roads which were remarkable engineering accomplishments. The motion pictures were particularly interesting, showing unusual cloud effects as well as amazing feats of rock-climbing over sheer walls of almost perpendicular peaks. The travelogue will be repeated this afternoon.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Herbert Fletcher, London, Eng. Mrs. Henry Heininger, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J. Mrs. Reginald Pittenger, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J. Barbara C. Eingham, Brookline, Mass. Mrs. Edward D. MacCallum, Brookline, Mass.

Hetty E. A. Dixon, London, Eng. R. F. Knudsen, London, Eng. Mrs. Alice E. Wray, Springfield, Mass. Mrs. E. W. Hubbard, Springfield, Mass. Mrs. J. Albert Gran, Bridgeville, N. S. Mrs. J. A. Merrill, Cambridge, Mass. H. A. Hamilton, Kenmore, N. Y.

Piggly-Wiggly Stores

Sellers of National Advertisers Foods of Merit

TAMPA, LAKELAND, WINTER HAVEN AND ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Squeez-Ezy Mop

Keep Hands Out of Dirty, Soapy Water

Wings easily by pressing handle. Heads removable. Outwards three old-fashioned mop. At all good dealers and department stores or sent postpaid from factory. Price Complete \$1.50. Renewal Heads 75c.

SQUEEZ-EZY MOP CO.

New Orleans, La.

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

Penn.

124 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 4317

gold which he has just completed for Julia Marlowe, it is inevitable that there will be on view other examples as beautiful of a work which has made his name famous among those to whom the art of jewel-making is a significant one.

Candy makers, hooked rug makers, lace restorers and lace makers, workers who have kept the industry of netting canopies for old-fashioned field beds from disappearing from the rural neighborhoods of northern New England; candle makers and potters, carvers of wood and decorators of wood—all these and many more will be brought into Horticultural Hall, which will be transformed for the duration of the exhibition into a rural English village, graceful touch of acknowledgment by the craftsmen of today to the fact that without the heritage of industry which came from the Old World, the New could not so have prospered in the development of arts and crafts which have come to be characteristic to it.

In the loggia there will be a group of eight representative industries supported in Boston for the benefit of handicapped women. Workers from the Massachusetts Committee of the Blind, the Folk Handicraft Guild, South End House, the Boston School of Occupational Therapy, the Red Chevrone, the Christopher Shop the Industrial School for Crippled Children and the Co-operative Workrooms for Handicapped Women, will exhibit the excellent work being done by those who have found that often handicap is but the gateway to happy service and usefulness.

LIBRARY EXHIBITS

MONTAIGNE WORKS

Displays Several Rare Editions of Translations

In connection with the recent appearance of a new translation of Montaigne's Essays, published in four volumes by the Harvard University Press, an exhibition of the most important editions of Montaigne's works has been arranged in the Barton Room of the Boston Public Library.

There are several volumes in the cases which well deserve the attention of the visitor. The title-page of the original edition of John Florio's translation, printed in 1603, by Val. Sims in London, reads, "The Essayes, or morall, politike and militarie discourses of Lo: Michael de Montaigne," runs the title-page. The book is bound in beautiful, richly tooled red morocco, a work of Alfred Mathews of London. Originally the book was bound in old calf, with the crown repeated four times on each side. The words "James R" are written on the title-page, possibly by King James himself. The book is known as the "King James copy."

The money value of this edition is rather high; a perfect copy realizes a sum of between \$300 and \$600. Last year a copy in contemporary binding was sold for £150 at Quatricks', in London. The price, of course, depends partly on the binding. The volume is a gift of Augustus Hemmeway.

The library also possesses the third edition of Florio's translation.

QUINCY, Feb. 27.—A farewell entertainment to officers of the Argentine Republic's battleship Rivadavia, which has been stationed at the Fore

River shipyards here during a restoration period of approximately 17 months, was given by S. Wiley Wake-man, general manager of the Fore River plant, at the Neighborhood Clubhouse last night. Prominent among the speakers was Mayor Percy E. Barbour of this city.

Capt. Felix Fleiss, commander of the Rivadavia, thanked the Mayor on behalf of the personnel of the ship for the hospitable treatment accorded them during their stay. The Rivadavia will sail Monday for the Charleston Navy Yard, preparatory to starting its voyage back to Argentina. The battleship Moreno of the Argentine Navy is also at the Fore River yards for extensive renovation.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S LEAGUE WILL MEET

The Business Women's League of the Boston Y. W. C. A. will hold its third annual meeting on Monday evening at Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, preceded by a banquet at 6:30 p. m. The speaker of the evening will be Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, executive secretary of the Boston Y. W. C. A., whose topic will be, "A Vision for Business Women." Following the election of officers and the reading of the annual report, there will be a musical program by Miss Juliette Martin and Miss Olive Burrisson.

The purpose of the league is to promote and protect the interests of

Hoffman and a showing of notable wall hangings; the reappearance in such a milieu of Irene Mann Tilden, book restorer, maker of original and beautiful book bindings and an able exponent of the art of tooling soft leathers, these three will be among the exhibitors.

Miss Tilden will traverse the processes of cutting and sewing and will exhibit several books she has restored in part, preserving all the old intrinsic feeling not only of the manuscript but of their original bindings and surroundings.

Workers from Miss Grace Ripley's studio will exhibit a set of hand blocked hangings which have just been completed for a new home in Florida and will repeat the processes encompassed in a craft whose appeal is a subtle fusion of usefulness with the most enduring beauty.

Craftsmen in Gems

In the collection of modern decorative art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York there are two pieces of jewelry. One is the handwork of Edward E. Oakes, master craftsman of the Society of Arts and Crafts. If Mr. Oakes does not have on exhibition in his booth the decorative pendant of square cut tourmalines, slightly faceted, of onyx and large half-cut pearls all set in the most exquisite Etruscan

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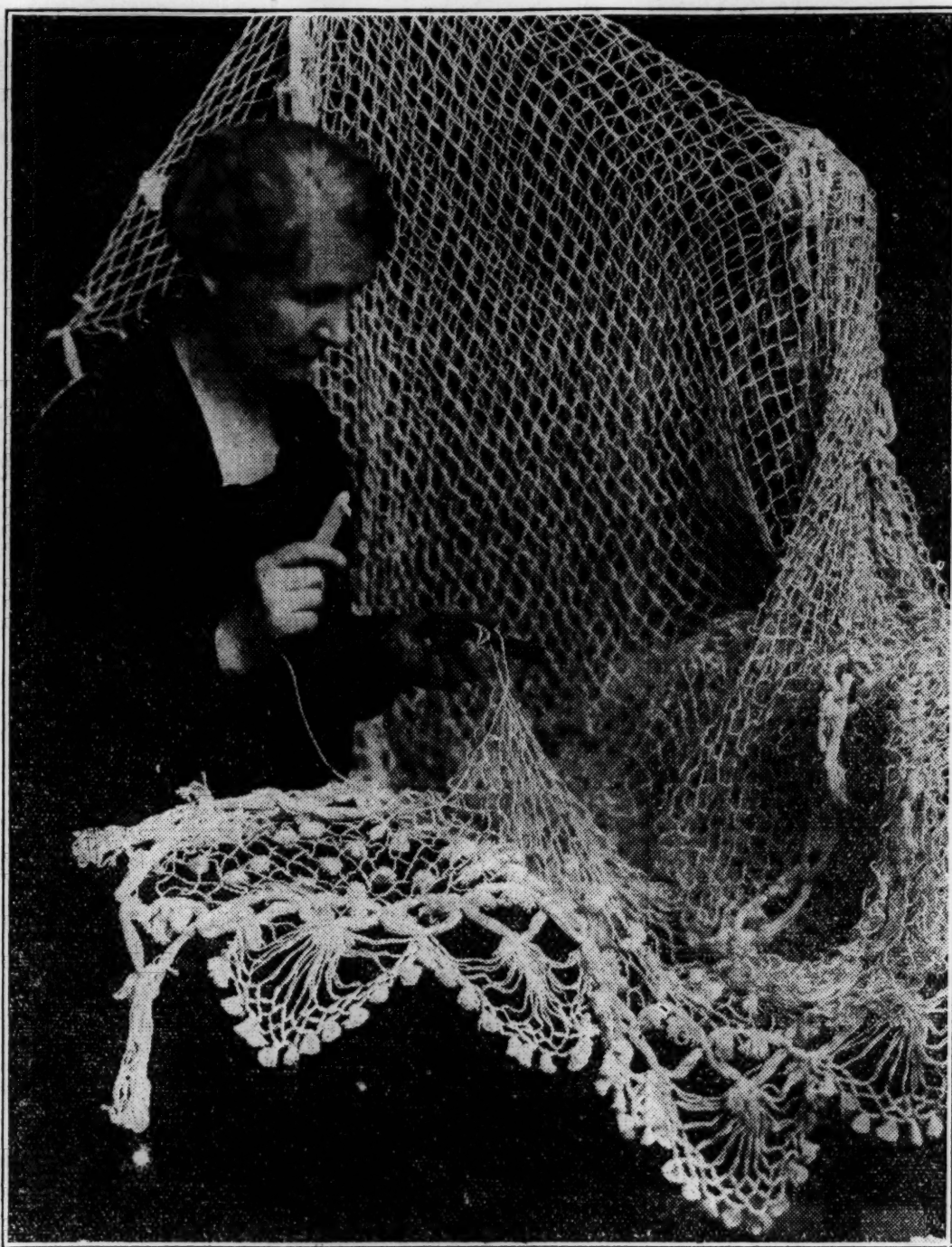
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Netting a Canopy for an Old New England Field Bed



MRS. MARY P. SAWYER OF DURHAM, N. H.

women in the professional, civic and industrial life of Boston, to encourage them to greater efforts toward developing efficiency in the world's work, and to unite them as a thinking group for service. There are 100 active members representing 35 different professional and business pursuits.

ARGENTINE BATTLESHIP TO LEAVE SHIPYARDS

QUINCY, Feb. 27.—A farewell entertainment to officers of the Argentine Republic's battleship Rivadavia, which has been stationed at the Fore

Lynn Women Shoe Stitchers Are Highly Skilled Workers

Present-Day Styles Call for Intricate Operation of All Kinds of Machines—Close to 3000 Women Are Employed in the Work

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 26 (AP)—The high quality of workmanship shown in New England made shoes, an important factor in helping this region to retain its supremacy in shoe manufacturing, is due largely to the work of women. Lynn, one of the leading centers of the industry, is peculiarly dependent upon its skilled women operatives.

Novelty style shoes for women's wear form the principal output of the shoe factories in this city. Just at present the factories are in the midst of their rush to turn out footwear for the Easter and early spring retail trade. Close to 3000 women are employed as stitchers here and about 700 are doing skilled work in the finishing and packing departments.

Present-day styles call for a high degree of skill in needle work. Many of them require the stitching on of hundreds of designs in different colored silks. There are appliques or overlays in great variety, forming imitation flowers, leaves, and stems and innumerable other patterns.

The women stitchers have mastered the operations of all kinds of stitching machines. Some of these are operated in groups or "schools." Those of the latest type are equipped with individual electrically driven motors. The intricacies of these machines are no puzzle to the women who know that in sewing the different parts of the shoe together they must make the seams lap accurately, not varying so much as one-sixteenth of an inch.

These women learn their trade by

going into the factories and beginning on easier operations and those on the inside of the shoe, such as linings, where the workmanship does not show. To become an expert stitcher, capable of accurate and fine work, requires from a few months to several years, according to the aptitude of the individual. Some who start the training are never able to reach the heights of skilled workers.

Some of the latest model machines stitch as high as 50 different designs. Lynn stitchers can sew as many as 3000 stitches to the minute, the high-

est rate practicable on quality work, although the machines are capable of 4000 stitches. As many as 20 to 24 stitches to the inch is the rule on good work.

For the most part the women stitchers are paid on a piece work basis. Under present rates a woman working 48 hours a week earns at least \$35. When paid by the hour a skilled operative receives not less than 70 cents.

Many of the operations in the finishing and packing departments call for considerable skill. In these departments pay is mostly by the hour and the present prevailing rate is 50 cents. Here, too, the beginner starts on minor operations in the factory such as patent leather repairing and tip fixing.

While in MIAMI

Visit the Packing House of

HAMILTON MICHELSEN CO.

Citrus Fruits

Fancy Box Shipments Our Specialty

134 So. Miami Avenue, Miami, Florida

FAIR PRICES FOR YOUR OLD GOLD SILVER AND PLATINUM

Send us your old jewelry, watches, etc. (in any condition) and we will send you cash in return. Accretion of unused articles serves no good purpose.

TRAUB'S Diamonds and Watches

106 New Main Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

Home of Quality Lunches and Ice Cream

Service at all hours CATERING—CONFECTORY

C. C. WHITEMORE

1084 Boylston Boston

Last Week of Annual Gift Offer

A 7.50 Kickernick Bloomer and A 2.25 Glove Silk Vest for 7.50

Mrs. Fowler's Lingerie Shop

Tel. Kan. 5026 480 Boylston St., Boston Mail Orders Filled

The Master Key Case

is one of the most ingenious and practical devices ever constructed for carrying keys. It has no hooks to become tangled, bent, twisted or broken. It is so compact that it is easily carried in the change pocket of a waistcoat or the small compartment of a handbag. Keys remain in position in which they are placed. The case is equipped with two buttons, one smooth and the other rough, which enable you to lock it without fumbling or searching for it, but to do so without even looking at it. Made in three thicknesses, holding up to 4, 6 and 8 standard keys respectively. Made in black genuine pin seal. Price \$1.00 postpaid. C. O. D. if requested. Agents wanted.

THE MASTER KEY CASE CO.

155 West 84th St., New York

Waffle Sets

metallic black. Orders filled promptly. metallic black. Orders filled promptly.

ATTRACTIVE HOTELS AS HELP TO BOSTON

State Association Members Hear Real Estate Man

Hotel men can do much to re-establish Boston as one of the leading commercial cities in the United States, E. B. Rich, real estate man of Boston, told the Massachusetts Hotel Men's Association holding its 35th annual meeting at the Hotel Westminster, yesterday. This, he said, can be achieved in the main by making the hotels so attractive that business men and the touring public, generally, will like to come to them.

Emile F. Coulson of the Westminster Hotel, president of the association, declared in opening the meeting that essential to the solution of the hotel men's problems was membership in the association, with all members working unitedly for hotel betterment.

If the major problems confronting them are to be solved, it is more important for hotel men to co-operate now than ever before, Frederic S. Snyder, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, told the members. The best way to accomplish results was to appoint committees who would work intensively on given points, he said. New England is going ahead commercially, he said, and it was the business of the hotel men to assist it.

Other speakers were Theodore Jones of the International Stewards' Association; W. W. Davis, chairman of the association's legislative committee; Charles Brown, president of the Cape Cod Hotel Association; Frank C. Hall of the Hotel Somerset, president of the New England Hotel Association.

The day's program concluded at the Hotel Somerset with a banquet and masked ball arranged by Louis P. La Franche of the Victoria, Arthur Race of the Copley Plaza and L. H. Torrey of the Hemenway. By an unusual arrangement, the women were served a beautifully appointed dinner at one end of the hall, while the men were served in Bowers style at the other. Checked table cloths lent grandeur to the occasion, but the bill of fare, scrawled on a black-board overhead, included "Klam stoo, 15c" and "Fried oysters, 5c each." The waiters at this end of the room were attired as French Apaches.

SEQUESTRARY FUND WINS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—President Coolidge has signed the resolution authorizing a \$2,186,000 appropriation for participation by the Federal Government in the Philadelphia sesquicentennial exposition.

FEAST OF PURIM OBSERVED

Festive observance of the fourteenth month of Adar of the Hebrew church that is celebrated with the Feast of Purim, will take place tomorrow. Its origin bears back to the period when the Jews were rescued by Mordecai and Esther from Ahasuerus, a Persian King, who plotted the extermination of the race. Although the observance is conducted in a mirthful manner the underlying feeling is to help, especially on this occasion the less fortunate and more needy of the race.

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INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 1

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

BRITISH RADIO CONTROL MAY CHANGE HANDS

Radio Recognized as Great Public Service in Great Britain

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 27.—That the British Broadcasting Company should be converted next year into a semi-public body subject to official control, is now stated to be the unanimous view of the committee which has been sitting for some months for the purpose of examining the whole radio-casting question in Britain and advising thereon. The committee has now finished its labors, and a report will be submitted to the Postmaster-General next week. The report is understood to recommend a complete departure from the present system, as radio-casting has now become a great public service, and should, therefore, be subject to some extent to parliamentary control.

SHAKESPEAREAN PLAY SCHEDULED AT B. U.

Dramatic Club Selects Cast for Annual Production

Selection of the cast for "The Merchant of Venice," to be presented by the Dramatic club of the Boston University college of liberal arts as its annual Shakespearean production, has been announced as the result of tryouts just held. Those picked for the leading parts are Jean Elwell of Gloucester as Portia, Earl Murphy of Charlestown as Antonio, and Milton Parsons of Rochester, N. H., as Shylock.

Others in the cast will be Colette Humphrey of Jamaica Plain, Ruth Pollen of Roxbury, Milton Grant of Magnolia, Robert Hunt of Quincy, Carlton Litchfield of Scituate Center, John Wardle of Dorchester, Robert Walsh of Mattapan, Samuel Zisman of Boston, Irwin Cowper of Brookline, Wilson Stapleton of Boston, Frederick T. Mason of Saxonville, Stuart Chapman of Somerville, Arthur Flemings of Sharon, Maurice Garber of Lynn, and William Crane of Dover.

The play this year will be given in the afternoon and evening of Friday, April 30, and the afternoon of Saturday, May 1. Several matinee performances for the students of Greater Boston high schools will be given during the following week. Prof. Agnes Knox Black, Snow professor of elocution on the college faculty, will coach the production. Milton Parsons will have charge of the stage direction.

Novel Decorations to Greet Host at Boston Motor Show

Native New England and the Antipodes Provide Two Distinct Motifs—Exhibition to Open March 6—Display One of Best in United States

Native New England and the Antipodes have been called upon to supply the decorative scheme for this year's Boston Automobile Show, which will be opened in Mechanics Building next Saturday, March 6.

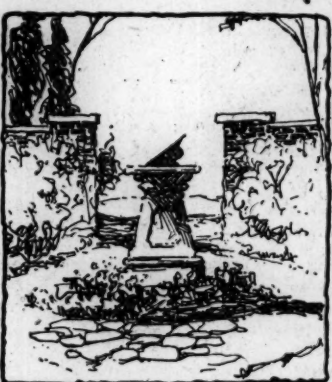
Two entirely distinct motifs, on the one hand a countryside of central Massachusetts, on the other a temple of India, have been adopted for the settings of the two main apartments of the building, grand and main halls, in which the passenger cars will be displayed. And, while the contrast will be striking, it is believed that the different treatments will prove pleasing to those who will visit the building during the week.

It is asserted that the decorations will be the most brilliant ever provided for the Boston show. Chester I. Campbell, manager, and the show committee of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association are sparing no expense to produce a fitting background for the display, and for some time artisans have been at work making ready the decorations under the direction of Ernest W. Campbell, who, as for many years past, is the architect of the show. Although he has charge of the adornment of automobile shows and other exhibitions in many cities, including Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Akron and Providence, Mr. Campbell considers the Boston display his masterpiece.

Spring in New England
Grand Hall, the large, oblong department with the stage, is called "Early Spring in New England," while for Exhibition Hall, the triangular department on the main floor of Mechanics Building, Mr. Campbell has selected the name "The Hall of the Indies."

Spring in New England brings with it the vision of apple trees in bloom, stone walls, rustic fences and roses and other flowering plants, and these will all be incorporated into the adornment of Grand Hall. The immense apartment, from end to end and from floor to the high roof, will abound in blossoms. Apple trees in full bloom will be numerous while the dividing fences of the exhibition spaces will be of rustic type covered with rambling roses in flower. Even the electrolights will be floral in character.

The balcony fronts are to be transformed into lodges, from which will spring a wealth of bright flowers and green ferns. Lattice work, entwined with roses are to conceal the posts and all about will be rustic arbors and pergolas. The same plan has been adapted to the immense stage, the back of which will be



Record only the Sunny Hours

Chicago, Ill.

Special Correspondence

NEAR Halstead Street, along the Elevated line, there is a big willow tree, where a family of four squirrels live. A motorman says they have lived there for five years and they are the special charges of the motorman, conductors and other employees of the road.

A narrow plank connects a large branch of the tree with the railing along the "L" where the men have placed two pans, one for water, and the other for food. Here the little friends come daily and are often seen by the passengers.

They seem quite happy and undisturbed by their proximity to the noisy road. They seem to know all the men by their uniforms, but more especially by their kindness.

San Francisco, Calif.

Special Correspondence

AN ELDERLY lady, shabbily dressed and timid, paused uncertainly before a group of children who were having a jolly time with their roller skates. Speaking to no one in particular, she asked how to find a certain number on the avenue.

A bright-haired little girl of about nine years skated up to her and took the slip of paper from her hand. "Oh, that number is across Geary Street; this is the 400 block on this side," she said.

There was distress registered on the face of the woman. The little girl then said cheerily: "Oh, never mind. I'll take you over, but I must first take off my skates, for mother doesn't allow me to cross Geary Street with them on."

And the child, who never took off her skates till the last moment, and always reluctantly, sat down and pulled them off in a jiffy, and taking the stranger's arm, piloted her across the crowded street.

PEPPERELL MILLS ON FULL CAPACITY

BIDDEFORD, Me., Feb. 27 (P).—The plant of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company will be started to the limit of its weaving capacity on Monday, according to an announcement made yesterday. One thousand additional looms are to be started with prospects bright for a night shift, the management states.

When operated to its capacity the plant employs 3600 hands in the day crew and produces approximately 1,500,000 yards of cotton cloth a week.

AUTHORS' TOWNS ARE CLASSIFIED

Westfield State Normal School Class in Novel Research Test

Romance may be tucked away in a reference book, and its quest quite as alluring as a novel, according to students at the Westfield State Normal School, who have recently completed a map of literary Massachusetts. As a part of the work in English, a course of instruction in the use of books and libraries is given, as a result of which the classes of 1925 and 1926 undertook to make a map of Massachusetts authors.

This sent them scurrying to general library reference books, special reference books, encyclopedias, histories of American literature, general literature reference books, biographical dictionaries, atlases, library catalogues, and even an occasional town history.

The problem was to find out how many persons of literary fame, past and present, were born or at any time made their home in Massachusetts. The anniversary dates of all such authors, the places where they lived and the kind of books they wrote, were facts for which the students searched.

After the material had been gathered, it was edited by two students selected from the class. Others made an outline map of Massachusetts and put upon it the names of towns and cities in which the authors had lived and under each name of a city or town, a list of its authors. In some cases, when an author had lived in more than one Massachusetts town, it was necessary to choose arbitrarily the one under which to list his name.

No claims are made as to the completeness of the map. It simply represents the results obtained by students in the time which they had to work. As a supplement to the map there is a collection of bibliographies of the most outstanding names in Massachusetts literature.

The project was merely an attempt to lend interest to the study of reference books, states Miss Gladys F. Pratt, librarian of the Westfield Normal School, who gave the course, and in this it was entirely successful. It gave the students excellent practice in the use and value of reference books and was a demonstration of the pleasure that may be found in research.

The map was made by Lillian Clapp, Blanche Clark, Florence Bliss, Alice McDowell, and Carolyn Wilcox. Boston naturally heads the list in the number of literary men and women who have resided there, but Springfield and Westfield also have been the home of numerous writers. Worcester, says, claim to, several writers while many small towns are found to be or to have been the home of famous literary men and women. Cummings, for instance, was the home of William Cullen Bryant. Plainfield, furnished a home for Charles Dudley Warner, Bliss Perry lived in Williamstown. Harriet Beecher Stowe lived in Andover; Mary E. Wilkins Freeman in Randolph.

SHOE FINISHERS MAY WITHDRAW

Haverhill Local Dissatisfied With Union Agreement

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 27 (Special).—Withdrawal from the working agreement which the Shoe Workers' Protective Union has with the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association is being considered by the finishers' local of the union. It was stated that the local also intended to ask for a general wage increase of 35 per cent. The craft, in asking for the wage increases, proposes to disregard the Haverhill Shoe Board of Arbitration and appeal to the State Board of Arbitration.

A mass meeting of the finishers' local has been called for Tuesday evening to vote on the question of withdrawing from the peace pact and demanding the increase. The finishers have not been satisfied with working conditions for some time. This local when the peace pact came up for ratification several months ago voted it down by an overwhelming majority, but the pact was made binding on the industry by a majority vote of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union.

No comment will be made by the general office of the union until after the finishers' mass meeting. The finishers recently vacated its quarters in the union building and acquired separate quarters in another location.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS IN EUROPE AWARDED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 27 (Special).—Britton C. McCabe of Toronto, Can., and Mark Nestle of Gloversville, N. Y., juniors at Springfield International Y. M. C. A. College, will spend the summer in Europe. Yesterday they were awarded the scholarships provided by the committee on international service of the Y. M. C. A. The scholarships include tuition for the next year and expenses for the summer, including steamship and railroad fares for the men, who will work overseas in summer camp positions.

Twenty juniors applied for the scholarships which were awarded on the men's records in camp work, Y. M. C. A. work, and knowledge of foreign countries and languages. Mr. McCabe has served nine years in Canadian camps and Mr. Nestle has an excellent record in the athletic field. One will go to Portugal and the other to Norway.

Water Works Convention

The next regular business meeting of the New England Water Works Association will be held at the Twentieth Century Club, March 9, at 10:30 a. m. Following the business meeting which will be held in Tremont Temple, luncheon will be served in the Twentieth Century Club. In the afternoon, Allen Hazen, New York, consulting engineer, will address the meeting on "The Massachusetts Water Report."

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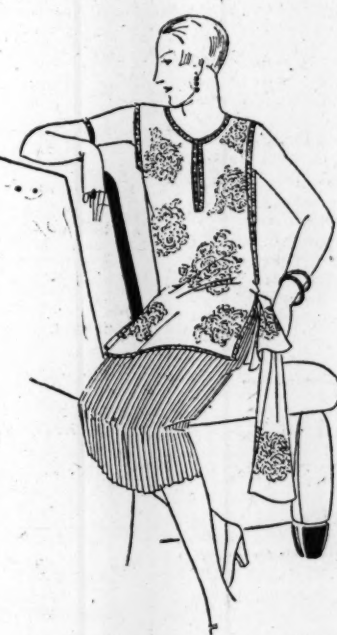
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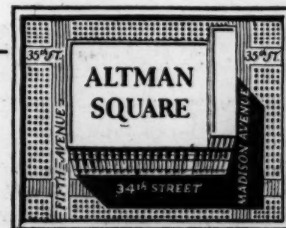
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Missouri Town Without Crime, Courts, Taxes or Government

Charles L. Delbridge of St. Louis Owns Town in Ozarks in Which He Rents Homes to Law-Abiding People

Special Correspondence
EIGHTY-FIVE miles up in the foothills of the Ozarks the town of Delbridge has a record of one year without court or crime. The place is small but growing, and it stands for an idea. It is the practical development of a thought long held by Charles L. Delbridge, a St. Louis publisher of mathematical books, who contends that he has too many laws, courts and lawyers that have been the product of what he calls collective ownership or the modern city. He stands for the very antithesis of communism.

Somewhat more than a year ago Mr. Delbridge took steps to put his theory into practice. An account of what he has done is the best method of explaining his idea. Looking about for a location, he found 2000 acres of woodland several miles removed from a railroad in Washington County. It is reached by a main highway and a short new road that goes directly into the property. In the approximate center of the land he laid out a village of conventional plan, with streets at right angles. He built a large storehouse which he filled with staple merchandise and announced to the curious farmers who watched the proceedings that someone would operate the store on a cash basis and a Golden Rule theory. He told anyone who inquired as to his project that he would build houses and shops for any resident or artisan, to be taken over for a reasonable rental, but that no land would be sold and no taxes collected. He announced, then, at intervals thereafter that he and his associates would operate the village on a cost basis with a fundamental understanding that the sole qualification of residents would be an observance of the simple elemental rules of right and wrong and that violators would automatically void their right to remain in the village and participate in its activities.

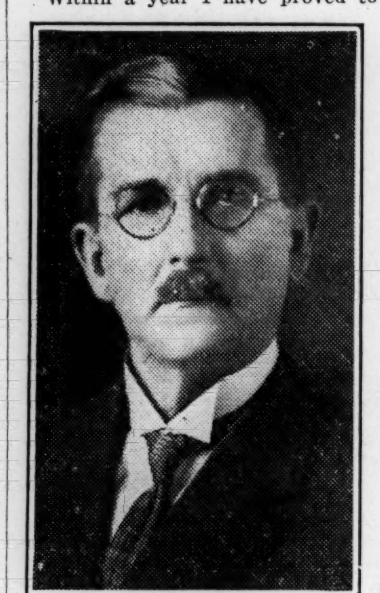
So far—and the theory has been in operation about one year—there has been no court action in or in relation to the town of Delbridge. The few families and workmen who have been attracted to the plan have found that the absence of any government expense, litigation, and the like, has made it possible for the promoters of the idea to keep their costs down as planned.

The store has grown. Mr. Delbridge says that it is already the largest general store in Washington County and that with an addition now in prospect it will have main corners over a city block in length. He says that the store has customers from 30 miles in each direction. "The business is run without profit," says Mr. Delbridge, "and it will be continued on that basis."

Eliminating Cost of Crime
As an auditor and as author of a standard set of books on mathematics, Mr. Delbridge has had occasion to examine many records having to do with government. It was from this experience that he came upon the thought that crime has always been costly, not only to the erring individual and society, but to the state itself as a mere matter of operation. He has long dreamed that strong leadership in community, but not communal, relations might reduce the cost of government by cutting down crime through a return to simple methods. That such leadership has always been recognized he admitted. Therefore, in order to make it effective, he looked about for a new way to apply it. He at once abandoned the thought of selling his rights in his town. He merely gives—with em-

phasis on this last word—the opportunity for a citizen to work and live without being compelled to pay costs piled up by erring neighbors.

In a discussion of his project with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Delbridge said:



CHARLES L. DELBRIDGE
Experimenter in Community Life of Law-Abiding Citizens.

the satisfaction of any investigator that a crimeless and courtless community pays 25 per cent of the usual rental for living and business accommodations. The other 75 per cent has been saved because there has been none of the waste, due to crime and its punishment. Think of that—75 per cent for housing expense saved in a year's experiment. We have had no taxes that have not been met by the income that is represented by this low cost to the individual. The saving in rental is only an example. Everything in Delbridge is cheaper for the reason that our crime overhead is nothing. We have a saw mill in successful operation; our truck line is moving on schedule time between St. Louis and Delbridge; our gristmill, public garage, soda water factory, poultry market and cream-buying plant are not only very busy but very successful. As a test of whether the idea might have in it an appeal to people who had never heard of its underlying theory we announced a picnic last summer, to which the farmers of five or six counties were invited. We had 4000 of these people as our guests in Delbridge, everybody had a good time, nobody got drunk and there was no disturbance. The thing was working even among folks who didn't know much about it."

Watched With Interest
Prof. Burwell Fox, superintendent of public schools in Washington County, where Delbridge is located, has watched the enterprise from its inception, even to the extent of visiting the project while the initial buildings were being built. He says that he is frankly and hopefully interested.

While the idea and the present direction rest in the hands of Mr. Delbridge, safeguards have been thrown about the plan by placing the project in a trusteeship that is self-perpetuating. Mr. Delbridge himself continues busy in his book-publishing plant in St. Louis, surrounded by activities that are run on conventional lines with no kinship to the theory controlling the little community that is growing up with his name up in the mountains.

MINES NEEDING NATIVE LABOR

Government Urged to Assist Industry in Obtaining Cheaper Help

DURBAN, S. A., Jan. 18 (Special Correspondence)—At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Mines in Johannesburg, the president gave an important address on the seriousness of the labor question, as affecting the working of the gold mines in South Africa. He informed the chamber that the industry was being seriously hampered through the great shortage of native labor, which means that the revenue of the country is affected.

The president stated that the mines require about 180,000 natives and nearly 20,000 Europeans for skilled work and supervision to carry on the work of the mines efficiently, whereas during the past month the total natives employed numbered only 167,000, which means a heavy reduction in European employment, and a decreased output, while the country suffers by the reduction in working expenditure at the rate of £100,000 per month.

Government Unsympathetic

The president seemed to imply in his address that the Government are not sympathetic enough toward the industry and are inclined to advocate a white labor policy to meet the wishes of the Labor Party members of the Cabinet. He said in part: "The Government should not be the occasion of our adversity in the shape of a shortage of labor to ram down our throats a 'white labor policy' which we are convinced is economically unsound so far as our industry is concerned. We are not opposed to it on other grounds, for we are just as anxious as anyone to see South Africa filled with a large and prosperous white community. The fact that the advocates of the policy are few in number and that they do not practice what they preach (with their own money) shows that there is something wrong with it. If the Government wish to experiment, let them do so in a sphere where failure would be less disastrous to the country than in the mining industry. If the experiment is a success, the industry will not be slow to adopt the policy."

Working Costs

To prove his statements that such a policy would not be economical the president gave some working costs on the presumption that white labor was introduced for native labor. Taking into the circumstances into consideration, he estimates that eight Europeans would do the work of 10 natives. The average cost of the European would be about 10s. per diem, roughly three times the cost of a native, so that on the basis of 312 shifts per annum, a European laborer would cost £104 per annum more than a native laborer, and, as the whole industry requires about 180,000 natives and 20,000 Europeans to work the mines efficiently, the additional cost of the industry, if European labor were employed instead of native labor, would be over £18,000,000 per annum, which is about 50 per cent greater than the working profit now earned.

Effects of Policy

Also since the mines are owned by different sets of shareholders, it would be necessary to examine the effect of such a policy on individual companies. Such an examination shows that 25 mines would close down immediately and probably 11 mines would survive. These 11 mines could employ 51,000 unskilled white laborers, but at what a cost to the industry and the country. The tonnage mined would decrease from 28,000,000 to 9,000,000, the grade of ore would be 8½ dwt. instead of 6½ dwt., the revenue would diminish from £24,000,000 per annum to about £17,000,000, the business of the country diminishing in proportion. The purchase of stores would amount to about £4,000,000 per annum instead of £13,000,000, and the expenditure in wages would decrease from the present level of about £13,000,000 to about £8,000,000.

Having placed all these figures before the chamber, the president made an eloquent appeal to the Government to allow the industry to secure all the native labor that it requires, first from within the borders of the Union, and if this is not possible, not only to allow but to assist the industry to obtain the necessary native labor elsewhere.

GREAT LAKES LEVELS TO BE INVESTIGATED

MONTREAL, Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—A solution of the problem of restoring and maintaining the water levels of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, will be the object of a movement initiated by Col. Robert Starke, president of the Montreal Board of Trade. Attributed to the Chicago diversion, the water levels in the lakes and St. Lawrence waterways have fallen in recent years. It is estimated that ocean ships using Montreal have been obliged to reduce their loading draft to an extent that involves a loss of \$5,000,000 annually.

Colonel Starke proposes to call a conference of representatives of all Canadian organizations interested in lake and river shipping, to consider what measures may be taken to restore the water levels.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Progress in the Churches

While it is difficult to ascertain the exact number of Protestant churches in Russia, the Russian Baptist Union has obtained data of 3025 churches belonging to that body. News is continually being received concerning churches and groups newly formed, as well as of others in existence but not belonging to the union.

Some of these churches are in remote parts of Siberia or in the Archangel Government. The total number of Baptist churches is estimated at about 4000, which are spread throughout the whole of Russian territory, from the Baltic as far as Japan, from the Arctic to Turkey, Persia, and China.

Before long the American churches will be making wide use of descendant singing at their services, Prof. Walter H. Hall of Columbia University forecasts. Descant is defined as that kind of congregational singing in which the melody is carried by a selected group of soprano voices. It is already used widely in England.

The Rev. Vincent Vaeck of Daruvar writes that there is a bright future before the churches in Yugoslavia. The Baptist communities are small, but they have full liberty to worship and preach. The number of members increases; the difficulty is to provide churches for them.

Realizing the very acute problems confronting the Jewish youth in New England at the present time, the Boston Branch of the Young People's League of the United Synagogue has arranged for a conference to be held in Boston during the week-end of March 5th to 7th.

The League devotes itself to interesting the youth in the synagogue and all its phases of activity, to assist its members to improve their education, particularly along religious lines, to co-operate with other Jewish cultural institutions, and to enlist the services of the Jewish youth in behalf of all communal endeavor. Approximately 200 delegates from the various cities in New England are expected to take part in this conference.

Eight dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church have contributed their full quota toward the 1926 budget of \$4,212,370, according to the Associated Press. The National Council of the Episcopal Church announced that the response had set unusual records in church giving.

For the first time since the budget system was adopted, the diocese of New York has met its full quota. Bishop William T. Manning said the full quota of \$370,800 will be contributed and an additional \$250,000 has been pledged toward eliminating the deficit of \$1,400,000 reported to the general convention last October.

Other dioceses meeting their full quota were: Massachusetts, \$250,200; Rhode Island, \$69,300; Central New York, \$69,300; Western New York,

\$89,100; Bethlehem, Pa., \$43,300; Virginia, \$61,200; and Michigan, \$72,000.

Methodist, Presbyterian and Evangelical churches of New Richmond, O., are considering a merger. A committee is to report early in March. Pastors of the three churches have endorsed the project. The Baptist and Disciples churches have been invited to participate.

The South American Missionary Society, an English organization, has recently completed a survey of the conditions among Indians in the interior of Bolivia. An expedition reported having met kindness everywhere.

The Christian Church will hold its quadrennial general convention in Urbana, Ill., next October.

The 1927 Lyman Beecher lectures on preaching are to be delivered by Dr. J. R. P. Schlatter, of old St. Andrew's United Church, Toronto. It is announced at Yale University.

Great Britain is gradually being covered with a network of commodious central halls in the large towns and cities. They are provided principally by the Wesleyan Methodists, who have just opened a Central Hall in Devonport. The main building will accommodate 1500 persons, and the whole project has cost £25,000, toward which £10,000 was given anonymously.

At the invitation of the Bishop of Washington, the Bishop of Edinburgh (the Rt. Rev. George H. S. Walpole) is to visit America and deliver lectures and sermons. He will sail on April 7, and expects to be absent from Scotland about six weeks.

The Rev. H. Tydemann Chivers, pastor of the Metropolitan ("Spurgeon's") Tabernacle, London, will visit the United States in the autumn. He will occupy the pulpit of Tremont Temple, Boston, several Sundays in August, and will take part in Bible conferences.

The Rev. G. Stanley Russell of Clapham, London, will visit Canada in the summer. During July and August he will be the special

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preacher at Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, to the pastorate of which he declined a unanimous invitation in 1923.

Lectures on church publicity and news-writing are being given to ministerial students by the Lutheran Theological faculty of the University of Berlin.

Practically all the Reformed Churches in Scotland united to form the Scottish Sunday School Union for Education, which has just come into existence.

A new home for elderly Presbyterian ministers has been opened at Sharon, Pa. Endowment is sufficient to operate it.

PATIALA MODIFIES GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

BOMBAY, Jan. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Fundamental changes have recently been made in the administration of the Patiala State. The State has hitherto been ruled by its Maharaja through the usual departmental organization, controlled by a diwan (chief minister) responsible to the head of the State. Under the new system there will be no diwan, and his functions will be shared by a cabinet of six ministers and consultative boards or committees. The ministers will normally hold office for a period of four years and during the pleasure of the Maharaja, and with three additional members, will constitute an advisory board, which will be convened whenever the Maharaja needs their assistance and guidance.

Three other boards have also been formed one for managing the State Bank, another for looking after the development of economic resources, while a third is a development directorate for "initiating, examining, and preparing for sanction a program of projects for the further development of the State resources."

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SUNSET STORIES

Frances Has a Helper

"T'S Saturday today," sang Frances happily, "and I can play all day." She skipped to the window to look out at the sunshine, and then skipped back to the breakfast table. "Sue is coming over after breakfast," she added, "and we are going to Janet's, to play in her big barn."

"That will be very nice," said Mother cheerfully, "but don't forget that the little blue rug upstairs must be made all fresh and clean first."

"Yes," of course," agreed Frances, for she was very fond of the little blue rug. "I wish it didn't take so long, though. Sue doesn't have one single thing to do and she will be here long before I'm ready I know."

As soon as breakfast was over, Frances ran upstairs to her room. Close to her heels, hoppy, hoppy, followed Topsy, the little, coal-black kitten.

"Now what are you going to do?" asked Frances when she saw the kitten. "I can't stop to play with you just now. I'm very busy." Frances pulled up the sheet on her bed and started to tuck it in all smoothly and straight, but Topsy, seeing something going on, took a great jump and landed right in the middle of the bed. She scampered to the edge, where Frances was tucking in the sheet, and began to play with the quick-moving hands, jumping about with waving tail and bright eyes.

"You think this is a game, do you?" laughed Frances. "Well, I'll beat you," and she ran around to the other side of the bed as fast as

she could go. Topsy ran too, and was ready to play again as soon as Frances pulled the sheet. After the sheets came under them for a moment, but she wiggled free in no time and was after the busy hands again. It kept Frances racing from one side of the bed to the other to keep ahead of all, and such a jolly game as it was! The bed was finished very quickly indeed, and the pillows plumped up and set in place. "Now the rugs," said Frances, and she picked up the pretty blue rug from the floor and took them to the little balcony which opened from the hall, to shake them. Topsy followed after, jumping and clawing at the fringe that trailed along the floor. Next came the floor mop, and Topsy thought that the best game of all, as she chased it about, tumbling over and over in her efforts to catch it. Then the duster. Up on chairs and bureau and bed and table jumping, she followed Frances, trying to catch that quick-moving, fluttering thing in Frances' hand.

Mother, in the room below, heard the flying feet and happy laughter, and smiled as she listened. After a little while Mother saw someone coming up the stairs. "Frances," she called, "Sue is here. Are you nearly ready?"

"Oh yes," said Frances, catching up the little black kitten and running downstairs. "I'm all ready. I never should have been through so quickly, though," she added, stroking the little purring bundle in her arms, "if Topsy hadn't come upstairs and helped me."

BRITAIN TO IMPROVE ON POOR LAW RELIEF

Proposal for Councils Able to Tax for Money Spent

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Rating and Valuation Act, which was passed in the last session of the British Parliament, has cleared the way for the introduction of a measure to improve the Poor Law relief system. The Government hopes to present a bill for this purpose this year and get it passed in 1927.

The chief change it is to make is to transfer the administration of Poor Law relief from the present small locally elected bodies, known as boards of guardians, whose sole function is to distribute funds, to more responsible councils dealing with larger areas, which have also to raise by taxation the money that is spent.

The need for this change is great. The number of recipients of Poor Law relief in Britain has grown from 632,000 in 1913 to over 1,000,000 now. In certain areas, of which Poplar in East London, is the best known, serious abuses have been brought to light. "Poplarism," said Sir Kingsley Wood, parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Health, in a government statement here, "is spreading, and recent experiences afford grave reason for apprehension as to the effect on sound local government of a continuance of elections turning on the one issue of whether or not relief is to be administered on a higher or lower scale."

Boards of guardians not unnaturally object to their own abolition, but openings are to be made for utilizing the experience of their members in other spheres.

The Government claims that, without in any way inflicting hardship on the poor, its scheme will make for both economy and efficiency.

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RAILWAY PLANNED TO CENTRAL AUSTRALIA

New Line to Run From Oodnadatta to Alice Springs

Special from Monitor Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic., Jan. 18.—One of the first decisions made by the federal Cabinet after emerging safely from the elections was to construct a railway line from Oodnadatta, S. Australia, to Alice Springs. Oodnadatta, which is 685 miles north of Adelaide, is the present railroad, and Alice Springs is about 300 miles farther north.

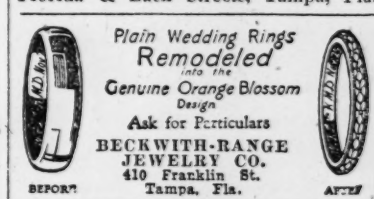
Under an agreement with the South Australian Government, the Federal Government contracted to survey two routes, the first to Alice Springs from Oodnadatta, and the second from Tarcovella and Kingoonya on the East-West Railway. These surveys were to be completed before June 30, 1925, and construction work is to be begun before June 30, 1926. The agreement has been ratified by the two parliaments concerned, but the Commonwealth has fulfilled its part of the bargain so far.

The Minister for Works and Railways (Mr. Hill) and the Premier of South Australia (Mr. Gunn) personally inspected the routes. Subsequently officers of the department prepared estimates of cost. These showed that the Kingoonya route would cost nearly £3,000,000 more than the line from Oodnadatta. It was therefore decided to carry the present line north from Oodnadatta, as the other route did not offer any compensating advantage for the additional expenditure.

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Amendments to Constitution Have Been 'Pending' Since 1789

First Congress Submitted Two Proposals Which Have Never Been Fully Ratified by States

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Of the 5000 proposals to amend the federal Constitution that have been introduced in Congress since the establishment of the Union in 1789, only 24 have been submitted to the states for consideration and of this number 19 were ratified and five are in substance still pending.

Two of the five were passed on to the states for action by the first congress in 1789, a third in 1810, the fourth in 1861 and the last, known as the child labor amendment, in June, 1924. The first four amendments had no time limit fixed for the final completion of their consideration by the states.

The child labor amendment may continue before the states until 1926, after which time if it is not ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the states of the Union it becomes automatically void and the effort to secure such addition to the Constitution must be started all over again.

Power to Submit Amendments

The Constitution gives to Congress the power to submit amendments to the states, that is, either to the state legislatures which is the established practice, or to conventions called by the states for this purpose. But there it stops. Nothing is said about prescribing conditions as to the time within which the amendments are to be ratified. The attitude has been on all amendments, with the exception of the eighteenth and the twentieth, both with time-limits, that an amendment once proposed was always open to adoption by the non-acting or non-ratifying states.

In fact, in 1873 when the tide of indignation was running strong throughout the West against the so-called "back-salary grab" law enacted by the Forty-Seventh Congress the Senate of the State of Ohio passed a resolution of ratification for one of the constitutional amendments that had been pending since 1789. This amendment prohibited salary increases that Congress might vote to itself becoming operative until an election of representatives had intervened.

The five unratified amendments and the dates they were submitted to the states are:

Unratified Amendments
Child labor amendment, June, 1924, ratified by three states, Arizona, California and Wisconsin, and rejected by 21.

Corwin amendment, proposing the prevention of any addition to the Constitution which would empower Congress to "interfere" within any state with the domestic institutions thereof—meaning salary—March, 1861, ratified by Ohio, Maryland and Illinois.

Titles of nobility amendment, prohibiting any citizen of the United States accepting any foreign title or honor without the consent of Congress, May 1810, ratified by 12 states.

Compensation of members of Congress, September 1789, ratified by six states.

Apportionment of representatives to population, September 1789, ratified by 10 states.

Notwithstanding scores of proposed amendments and the submission of two none were approved by the states between the years of 1804 and 1864. Then came a period during which three amendments were sent to the states and ratified, in five years, 1865-1870, the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were approved.

Forty years of immobility in this phase of "national legislation" followed. From 1900 until 1924, the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth amendments were submitted and ratified and the twentieth submitted.

BOSTON-HALIFAX LINE

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence)—The Halifax Board of Trade has been asked to assist toward the establishment of a motor coach line from Boston to Halifax for the coming summer. As there is now an excellent highway from the Massachusetts city to the Nova Scotia capital, the project may be given serious consideration.

Gray for Spring

EARLIER it was whispered that gray would be popular for spring wear. Now the whisper has swelled to a shout—and it is very popular! Not only gray, in its varied shades of opal, zephyr, Thistle-down, stormcloud—but the little mist of gray that has crept into the new tints of rose, blue, green, lending them the irresistible softness. Here you'll find frocks, wraps, slippers, hats, hose in gray and its accompanying group of dusty pastel colors.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb
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VIGOROUS PROGRAM NEEDED TO ORGANIZE TRADE TRAINING

Two Committees Appointed to Investigate as to Most Important Lines of Instruction—Cheap Labor Decried as Deleterious

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 12.—"Industry has as much reason to see that facilities for education are provided for its workers as it has to see that it is provided for its machines," said P. A. Best, president at the Association for Education in Industry and Commerce during education week. This was one of many speeches made during the recent education conferences which emphasized the need for a more vigorous program in the organized training in commerce and industry of the youth of the country.

Two committees are engaged in considering the question, one appointed by the Board of Education, and another, of which Lord Emmott is the chairman.

Sir Robert Blair, who for many years was chief education officer to the London Education Committee, speaking at the London Head Teachers' Association, said that from figures he had received from 26 technical colleges, he found that out of 730 students who had left at the end of last July, having completed the three-year course, 630 were known to be in suitable employment. That

meant that 100 had either not found employment or were in unsuitable employment. The manufacturers should come to the technical colleges and tell them what they wanted and give constructive criticism. Sir Robert Blair described education and industry as two armies in the field, making the same objective and each should know what the other was doing.

Speaking on the relation of technical education to other forms of education and to industry, at the London Educational Conference, Dr. Schofield of Loughborough Technical College declared that it is the regulations governing technical education which are out of date, owing to the changed requirements of industry, the decay of apprenticeship, the introduction of work schools and day continuation training. Teachers, he declared, should not wait for industry to make the first move but should lead in technical as in other kinds of education.

From all sides the need for some national vocational training seems to be an urgent need of the day. There has been a very natural suspicion least too early a

A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris, Feb. 16

LOUISE WEISS, the young woman director of the diplomatic weekly, *L'Europe Nouvelle*, has returned from the United States. Usually the opinions of travelers on countries which they have been superficially are not of great importance, but there was one phrase in the description that Louise Weiss gave to me of her American tour which is truly striking. "I am," she said, "a French Liberal—that is to say, I try to be progressively minded; but I also love my country."

Now I discern that in the United States there is in many quarters a strong anti-French feeling. Unfortunately the anti-French feeling is greatest in progressive circles. In conservative circles there persists a sentimental regard for France. Therefore, to appeal to conservative circles I was tempted to sacrifice my liberal ideas; and to appeal to progressive circles it was almost necessary to join in a condemnation of my country. There was rarely full accord between myself and any section of America. Either we differed on general political conceptions, or we differed with regard to France.

The statement is not, of course, entirely correct. There are many well-wishers of France in progressive circles just as there are conservatives who are somewhat hostile toward France. But perhaps there is sufficient truth in the contention of Mademoiselle Weiss to set us thinking. Naturally one sees a foreign country through the window of one's temperament. There are those who condemn France because of M. Poincaré. There are others who would like France to be composed of M. Poincaré, because they admire the methods of the former President. There are Francophiles who would support a militant France and there are Francophobes who, in spite of France's unquestionable efforts toward the pacification of Europe, never thank France for any concession it makes in the interests of peace but, on the contrary, blame it still more severely because the concessions are considered to be insufficient. Every country must necessarily be contradictory.

The Moroccan Misadventure

With regard to the Moroccan misadventure the attitude of the French Government is not found altogether pleasing. Last July M. Poincaré was ready to state the French terms, openly recognized Abd-el-Krim, and admitted the justice of some kind of independence for the Rif. Today the Government is not willing to negotiate with Abd-el-Krim, whose authority it questions. The truth is that the French and the Spanish have made such formidable efforts since last summer to overcome the Rif that they would feel humiliated if their tremendous army, equipped with the most modern material, did not utterly smash the "rebels." It is a strange situation. On the one side are a few thousand Rifians who are not well supplied with arms, and on the other side are troops numbering hundreds of thousands with immense quantities of munitions. Moreover, the little army did not strenuously oppose the big army. Yet the big army makes small progress. Surely there is something wrong even from the military point of view. The fact is that the French commanders have not understood the necessity of adjusting their instruments to the special conditions. Marshal Pétain and the numerous generals who assist him have apparently seen no difference between warfare with Germany and warfare with the Rif. Their overwhelming forces are a positive disadvantage. They cannot move without the most laborious and complicated plans. They inflict far more damage on the French taxpayer than on the Rifians. A French military critic has likened the struggle between France and the Rif to a struggle between a ponderous hammer and a nimble fly. All these great cannons and tanks are difficult to move, and when they move the "enemy" has vanished. Whatever importance Abd-el-Krim may have in himself he has reason to feel flattered by the tremendous concentration against him. He has also reason to be thankful that the ambition of the military men has so overreached itself. In a few weeks there will be another test. Let us hope that it will result in a genuine peace.

André Tardieu

Not long ago André Tardieu informed the writer that he had returned public life for ever. He was, he said, much happier outside the parliamentary turmoil and he intended to devote himself to business and books. He has written much in his retirement and has really enjoyed himself. The dusty arena had no charms for him. Yet suddenly the lieutenant of M. Cle-

meau was induced to become a candidate at the by-election of Belfort. Much pressure had to be put upon him before he changed his opinion, but once he was persuaded to contest the seat he threw himself into the political battle with characteristic energy. It is not surprising that he should have been temporarily disgusted with parliamentary life, nor is it surprising that he should have returned to his first love in these difficult days when there is an insistent demand for parliamentarians who have ideas, vigor, and who know what they are about. M. Tardieu has his limitations, but nobody can deny his earnestness and his intelligence.

Parliamentary Situation

The discredit into which Parliament is falling in France is highly regrettable. M. Briand cannot escape the reproach of having added to the confusion. When the Chamber showed that it contained no majority for a positive financial plan and merely contained a destructive majority, M. Briand resorted to tactics which have served him well in the past. He maneuvered skillfully, but the real question is whether the most skillful maneuvers will take France anywhere in such a critical period. Instead of standing up for the Government proposals he allowed the Chamber to discuss ill-considered proposals of the Finance Commission which is dominated by the cartellists. His idea apparently was after the Chamber had floundered for some weeks, after it had produced complete chaos, he could then assert himself and say in effect, "You see what disorder has been produced; you have had your chance and have not taken it; now it only remains for you to pass the Government proposals." The Chamber then, according to his calculations, would be amenable to governmental guidance. The trouble is that the public has grown more and more impatient and that protests against parliamentary incompetence are to be heard on all hands. The Chamber went deeper and deeper into the mire, producing an impression of absolute impotence. It even permitted itself to be humiliated and insulted as few Chambers have been. A waggish member of the Opposition playfully said one day: "If you wish to prevent fiscal fraud you must set the example. Therefore I propose that there shall be published in the Journal Officiel the precise income of all deputies, the amount of their fortune in 1914 and in 1918, the number of houses which they have and their rentals, the number of motor-cars which they own, and so forth." Another deputy added there should be published in the Journal Officiel the list of deputies who were in any way connected with firms of any kind. This proposal was intended as a joke but the deputies were so involved in demagoguery that they were afraid to vote against the motions which fastened upon them the gravest suspicion. This is only one example out of many of the ridiculous proceedings of the present Parliament. No astonishment can therefore be felt at public restiveness.

Codification of Law

Public international law has not until recent years been studied as closely as it deserves, and it has yet to be codified. The gathering at the Faculty of Law recently has therefore a special interest. It was for the purpose of presenting to Paul Fauchille, one of the directors of the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, a medal in honor of the completion of his treatise on public international law. Lyon Caen, secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, who presided, said that 40 years ago there was not a single French textbook on international law. Now the subject is taught by several professors and France is taking an honorable place in the study and codification of international law. The real innovator in France was Louis Renault who has exercised a considerable influence.

EDUCATORS TO MEET

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The National Council of Education, whose headquarters are in Winnipeg, has announced the provisional program for the triennial national conference to be held in Montreal, April 5 to 9. Among the principal speakers will be included the Duchess of Atholl, Sir Walford Davies and Sir John Adams. Among those who will preside over the various meetings or speak are E. W. Beatty, president, Canadian Pacific Railway; Sir Robert Falconer, Sir Arthur Currie, of McGill University; Dr. H. M. Tory, of the University of Alberta.

bias in any direction should produce what Dr. Cyril Norwood, the new headmaster of Harrow School, described at the Leeds Conference as "mechanics with ill-furnished minds." That, said Dr. Norwood, would be a real danger. Mr. Woolcroft of the London, Midland & Scottish Railways, speaking from the employers' point of view, said that he believed in young persons going into industry with a good general education, and he deprecated specialization at too early an age.

It is probably in the field of general education and preparation that the first steps to reform will have to take place. A good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed as to methods of testing scientific attainment in school work, and at the Science Masters' Association Dr. Berridge of Malvern College urged that all practical examinations in science which were not above matriculation standard should be abolished. Since the examiner did not see the work of the candidates, the examination tended to become the test of power to write an essay rather than of power of individual thought.

Professor Armstrong of South Kensington was even more emphatic. "I don't think you are in any way alive to the importance of examinations. They are ruining the intelligence of the country for all practical purposes," he exclaimed. The examination, he declared, was sterilizing intelligence. Quoting his son as the head of the British Dyestuffs Corporation, he said that he was so dissatisfied with the product of the universities that he had installed an educational system in his works. "If you do not begin to teach science very low down to the ground upward, instead of beginning somewhere in the clouds, you will have it swept out of the schools in a few years."

The higher certificate schools examination has had a great deal of criticism launched at it during the conferences, as being too academic and stereotyped, and this, coupled with the over-growing controversy as to the best method of organizing both the primary, central, and secondary public schools of the state, indicates that the country is awake to the importance of efficient education brought into line with present-day needs.

Mr. Barraclough, president-elect of the National Union of Teachers, said at the Leeds conference that he heard of "commercial men wanting managing clerks of 14 years old at 5s. a week and writing to the press if they could not obtain them in battalions." Such determined efforts to obtain cheap labor are gradually lessening before the growing conviction that the age at which the community can afford to allow boys and girls to escape from some measure of both general and special education must be raised considerably. At Leeds the sole subject of the conference was "Education Between Eleven and Eighteen," and in the center of England's manufacturing districts this had its significance.



Customer (in book store): "I want a story book for my little girl."

Clerk: "Here's a nice one for 50 cents."

Customer: "Oh, my little girl is farther along than that! She read a 75-cent one last week."

Our answer to the question, "Where is the modern jazz era going to?" is: It's going into one era and out of another—*Life*.

The little girl in Sunday school had blundered in pronouncing "patriarchs" as "partridges." "You mustn't make game of the ancient worthies," admonished the teacher.

The Woman: "Have you always been selling coconuts?" The Hawker: "Oh, no, lady, I worked me way up from 'zeles.'" —Punch.

Reginald was dining out, and under the watchful eye of his father and mother, he was behaving really well.

"Will you have a little of this ice pudding, Reggie?" asked the hostess.

"No, thank you," replied Reggie. Mother nearly gasped. Never before had her darling refused pudding. "Oh, come, dear," she said. "Do have a little."

"No, thank you," said Reggie.

"Then what will you have?" asked the hostess.

"A lot, please!" replied Reggie, firmly. —*Tit-Bits*.

"Mary, didn't I tell you to hang out the rug and clean it? Here you have been gone two full hours. Where have you been, anyway?"

"Yes, ma'am; you told me to hang the rug on the line and beat it, and I did." —*N. Y. O. Lines Magazine*.

Editor: "The jokes we're getting these days are quite stale." Assistant: "Oh, not all of them. I just throw a bunch into the stove, and the fire simply roared."

ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Indorsement has been given by the Vancouver Publicity Bureau to the plan to organize Canada's Great West Association to operate a co-operative advertising campaign which will include all Canadian cities from Winnipeg westward. The organization will function on the same lines as the Puget Sound and British Columbia Associated, now in its third year and which, at a minimum of expense to each city, has produced profitable results for the United States and Canadian cities of the Pacific Northwest.

Once Secretaries Now Legislators

Two Senators, Three Representatives Had Earlier Service in the Capitol

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The present session of Congress has five members who in their youth or, in several instances only a few years ago, were secretaries to members of Congress. This group consists of two senators and three representatives.

The senators are William J. Harris (D.), from Georgia, who was secretary for many years to Alexander S. Clay (D.), Senator from Georgia, and Robert M. La Follette (R.), from Wisconsin. Mr. La Follette came to Washington as a boy and later became his father's assistant and con-

fidant. He was elected to his father's seat.

The members of the lower House are: Addison T. Smith (R.), Representative from Idaho, who was secretary to George Shoup (R.), Senator from Idaho, and also to William Heyburn (R.), Senator from Idaho; Wallace H. White Jr. (R.), Representative from Maine, who was secretary to his grandfather, William P. Fry (R.), Senator from Maine, and Frank Oliver (D.), Representative from New York, who was secretary to James O. O'Gorman (D.), Senator from New York.

LABRADOR BIRDS PROTECTED

MONTREAL, Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The Quebec Government, by placing a chain of wardens along the coast of the Canadian Labrador, has done much to help conserve sea fowl, especially the hard-hunted elder duck, states Napier Smith, president of the Province of Quebec Society for the Protection of Birds.

MANUSCRIPTS GIVE HISTORY OF PERU BY EARLY CONQUERORS

La Gasca and Pizarro Exploits Related in Papers Acquired by Huntington Library

SAN MARINO, Calif., Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Unpublished manuscripts from the archives of the La Gasca family of Spain, giving intimate glimpses of the early history of Peru, have been acquired by the Huntington Library here, it has been announced by Leslie H. Bliss, acting librarian.

The historical value of the manuscripts is said to be very great, comprising virtually complete accounts of the exploits of La Gasca in Peru in his own handwriting, as well as many papers written by Pizarro and

numerous documents signed by Emperor Charles V and others.

The manuscripts are easily legible because of the type-like clarity of the handwriting practiced in the period when they were written, according to Capt. R. B. Haselden, keeper of manuscripts at the library.

They contain accounts covering the period of 1537 to 1580, and consist of approximately 3000 pages. Many of the leaves are illustrated by pen and ink sketches, done by the various correspondents, as well as the seals used, and even in some instances traces of the sand used in drying the ink.

The papers contain many historical signatures, and the "rubrics" or autograph signs of Francisco Pizarro and Diego Almagro, who conquered Peru, but could not sign their names.

POSTAL SAVINGS INCREASE
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Postal savings deposits Jan. 31 totaled \$134,090,867, an increase of \$356,000 over Dec. 31. Miami recorded the largest increase for the month, \$206,950 with deposits totaling \$435,831.

DALLAS-ATLANTA AIR LINE PLANNED

Passenger Service to Link With Tampa-Miami Route

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Closely following the arrival of the first airplane for the Chicago-Dallas airplane mail service comes the announcement that plans have been completed for the establishment of daily air freight and passenger service between this city and Atlanta via Birmingham and Little Rock.

Ford all-metal planes will be used on this route, which will be operated by the Florida Airways Corporation. This corporation has started service between Tampa and Miami and in less than two months expects to extend the schedule to Atlanta, after which Dallas will be included on the route.

YOU ARE ENTITLED! TO KNOW THE FACTS!

20,000,000 motor vehicles now travel the American highways.

50,000,000 Americans ride in these cars every day in the year.

Safety for this vast army of travelers is a national issue, and where *safety* is involved plain speaking is a public duty.

It is high time the public realized—as experts have long realized—that automobile bodies should be made of *steel*—not of wood or any other fragile material.

Indeed, it is one of the mysteries of this usually progressive industry that the all steel body is not *already* in universal use.

It *will* be before long. Public opinion will *demand* it—as it now demands that railway sleeping cars be all steel.

For even a child knows that steel is stronger than wood—that steel will not splinter or burn—and that all steel bodies will stand up under impacts that would crush ordinary bodies to bits.

That is why Dodge Brothers pioneered in *introducing* the all steel body—pioneered again recently, in *improving* and *perfecting* it—pioneer, now, in *urging its adoption* by every automobile builder in the world.

The issue is plain—

Manufacturers must build safely if the automobile industry is to hold its present high place in public usefulness and esteem.

And the all steel body—as exemplified in Dodge Brothers Motor Car—is the greatest single advance in motoring safety made in the last fifteen years.

The car will continue to be a "four." No reasoning buyer will be distracted from the issue of *QUALITY* by mere *CYLINDER* propaganda.

Touring Car	- - - - -	\$795
Roadster	- - - - -	\$795
Coupe	- - - - -	\$845
Sedan	- - - - -	\$895

F. O. B. Detroit

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

France Challenges for the Davis Cup

By the Associated Press
New York, Feb. 27

WHILE its team is battling for international indoor honors,

France "tossed its hat into the ring" yesterday for the 1926 Davis Cup competition. Formal notice of the challenge to apply to the European zone, was received by the United States Lawn Tennis Association in a letter from the gen-

France's stars, Jean Borotra and J. R. Lacoste, reached the challenge round against the United States last year, losing all five matches after a stirring battle. On the basis of their improved showing so far this year, critics expect the wearers of the tri-color to be even stronger as well as the outstanding menace to this country's supremacy.

Aggies means the toppling of the Sooners, once threateners for the Missouri Valley crown, from even so much as second place.

G. G. Peery '27, Orange and Black forward, led the scoring with five field goals and dropped in as many free throws. L. C. Niblack '28, scored four field goals and a single free toss, to take honors for the visiting Sooners.

OKLA. A. & M. OKLAHOMA

Peery, If.....fg. Hallar, Lacrore
Panfili.....ft. Hallar, Lacrore

Hild, Hartence casket. Price, H. West
 Elder, Ig. f. McBride, West
 Elder, Ig. f. McBride, West
 Scott-Oklahoma. f. H. H. H. H.
 and Mechanical College 29. University
 Oklahoma 25. Goals from floor—Peery
 25. Goals from floor—Peery 25. Goals
 Aggies; 26. 4. McBride 2. Peery
 Laconre for Oklahoma. Goals from foul
 —Peery 5. Danford, Elder for Oklahoma
 25. Goals from floor—Peery 25. Goals
 2. Price, Dunlop, Niblack for Oklahoma.
 Reference—J. M. Sweeney of Bethany.
 Time—Two min. periods.

ners representing the two English institutions would compete in the sprint medley and quarter-mile relay. Championships of the Empire, which Lord Burghley will enter the 400-meter hurdle race, which he won last year and that Porritt would be found in the sprints.

MATTHEWS WINS TOURNEY
NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Charles Matthews won the National Class B 152 yardline tournament here last night by defeating James Johann in the final

match of the tourney by a score of 200 to 145. Matthews made a high run of 32 and Johann 19. Johann finished second, Charles Beardsley was third and S. Kling was fourth. Kling also won the other two prizes for the highest average and the highest run. He finished with an average of 9 and totaled 16 at a single turn to the table.

HOLLYWOOD RECORD BROKEN
HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—W. A. Macfarlane, national open golf champion, broke the course record over the Hollywood Golf and Country Club Links yesterday, with a score of 66 for 18 holes. The former record of 68 was made by Gene Sarazen last year.

Hymns,

er Eddy

n Solo Form

Mary Baker Eddy have author-
musical settings for the familiar
d Founder of Christian Science:

Christ My Refuge, music by

Waiting Harpstrings of the
man Johnson; high and low
single copy 75 cents.

Gentle Presence"), music by
and low voice in one copy,

Go," music by Rossetter G.
medium voice, in C (C to E);
single copy 60 cents.

Go,³ music by Frederic W.
ce, in D flat. Single copy 50

Go,³ music by Lawrence K.
to G flat): medium voice, in

union Hymn), music by Wil-
son (D to G); medium voice,
flat (B flat to E flat). Single
"My Saviour?"), music by Wil-

Root; high and low voice in
75 cents.

of these solos to be sent to one rate; but no discount is allowed *es are sent on approval.*

age to any address. Remittances
be made payable to
T, *Publishers' Agent*
tation, Boston, Massachusetts



BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The American Constitution

The Genesis of the Constitution of the United States of America, by Breckenridge Long. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

The Uses of the American Constitution, by Herbert W. Horwill. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. \$2.50.

IN RECENT years there has been a notable awakening of interest in the Constitution, resulting in the publication of many volumes dealing with its history and interpretation. None of these works has attempted an exhaustive study of the antecedents. The popular impression, encouraged by the attitude of hero worship, is that some superman assembled and created something entirely new and untested out of their own thought. Most writers seeking an explanation have sought the genesis of the Constitution in European history and governmental forms, and very few have thought to look for its inspiration in the political experience of the colonies. It is not a reflection on the constructive genius of the constitutional fathers to say that their ingenuity was not so much in creation as in selection, combination, adaptation.

In "The Genesis of the Constitution," Breckenridge Long, former Assistant Secretary of State, has made a painstaking study of virtually all the colonial compacts, constitutions, and governmental forms beginning with the Mayflower Compact, and has found colonial precedents for most of the contrivances of the Constitution. More: he has shown that democracy came over in the Mayflower, and, persistently manifesting itself in the political forms of the colonies, developed constantly in strength.

The Mayflower Compact. The author's analysis of the Mayflower Compact foreshadows the ideas and ideals that came to be "American." "The Pilgrims' constitution," he says, "implanted in America the principle of equality of men and 'due submission and obedience' to 'all just and equal laws' which they themselves should frame, and it was on these principles, 'here and there but never changed,' that all later agreements for government were drawn in America."

And it was on the principle of submission to laws which they themselves should frame that the war of independence was declared and fought and won. The passion for home rule? Mr. Breckenridge finds it first in the action of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in disregarding the charter intent of its charter and transferring the operation of the board of control from England to America by its own vote. The rule of representative government? He traces this to the action of Massachusetts in electing the freemen of each town met, and, on their own volition, selected their representatives to the General Court. Ten years later, when these representatives began to meet apart from the members of the council, the legislative chambers were foreshadowed, and this plan, as the author shows, was generally followed in the subsequent plans of the colonists.

The Fundamental Orders. Mr. Breckenridge finds in the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, 1639, the first "truly political constitution in America," which "contained the seeds of the Federal Constitution," recognized the people as the sovereign power, established a democracy, divided the government into two houses, and, through the combination of three towns, gave birth to the federative idea.

Even before this, as he shows, there was a movement looking to a confederation of New England colonies for mutual protection against the Indians and the Dutch in New York. Connecticut, on the frontier, and most exposed, was most insistent; Massachusetts was least impressed because, in a more protected quarter, she had less to gain and most to lose. However, four years after the federation of the Connecticut towns, delegates met in Boston from the New England colonies and adopted articles of confederation. It was reserved for Plymouth to strike another new note in the provision that it could not be bound by the acts of the convention until these had been ratified by the

vote of the people. Thus was born the American scheme of ratification. These instances will illustrate broadly what Mr. Breckenridge has intensively attempted and done. Here we find, in these quaintly phrased and well-nigh forgotten old documents, the birth of home rule, of democracy, of representative government, of federation, of the system of checks and balances, and of the early colonial partiality for a two-chamber legislative body.

The Trend Toward Union. Quite as thoroughly and interestingly, Mr. Breckenridge traces the trend toward union, beginning in 1700 when, for different reasons, both the Crown and the colonists favored something of the sort. Thus the impression conveyed throughout is that there was more of evolution, selection, combination, than of actual creation in the governmental forms adopted by the fathers of the Constitution. The ideal of democracy which the author shows creeping into so many documents makes all the more remarkable the disposition of the makers of the Constitution to keep it out; and the prevalence of democratic tendencies makes all the more inexplicable the attempt of the Federalist Party to suppress them in practice. The triumph of Jefferson, despite tremendous odds in organization and power, was inevitable. His forces began to mobilize when the Pilgrims sat down in the cabin of the Mayflower and wrote their democratic Covenant.

A Laureate as Pioneer

New Verse Written in 1921, by Robert Bridges. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 6s. net.

THIS latest volume of verse by Dr. Robert Bridges, the Poet Laureate of England, is an eloquent and enduring testimony to a very important fact in his long and artistically happy career. He has re-invented with power and glory an office which his predecessor allowed to decline in significance to the level of the "Poet's Corner" in a local weekly newspaper. Seldom since the sixteenth century, when the first poet-laureates, Spenser, Daniel, and Ben Jonson, dutifully celebrated the reigning sovereign's birthday by writing what Cowper called "a quaint ode, a peppercorn of praise" in exchange for pockets of gold and a royal appointment, has shown such independence of outlook as Dr. Bridges has done, such freedom from conventional notions of the themes by which he ought to exalt his lyre, such undeviating pursuit of the perfect technique.

Not that the present laureate flouts those who tread him with the laurel of his calling. If a laureate's main duty is to voice contemporary aspirations, he fulfills it well, though in another sense than that of singing a tribute to martial valor or princely virtues, or the good intentions of the reigning politicians. He fulfills it in the artistic sense. All his work, especially of late years, represents his own poetic age, which is seeking for a technique through which to express new values.

"Neo-Miltonic Syllables." The technical character of the first part of Dr. Bridges' volume exhibits what in a preface is explained as "the writer's latest manner and still peculiar to himself; it may be styled Neo-Miltonic Syllables."

Mr. Bridges is never at the mercy of his verification; it is always the vehicle, and simply the vehicle, by which he conveys to us something of his own sunny and serene nature—a nature that is more alien to our day than it was to that of his great Victorian predecessor in the laureateship, Alfred Tennyson. The opening piece in "New Verse" is all sheer loveliness—limpid radiance:

Mid the squander'd color
idling as I lay
in my garden . . .
Thus it begins; and from Homer the poet turns to spy a cluster of Chedder pinks, that are seemingly in haste to spring up
As if they feared to be
too late for summer—
Like schoolboys overtaken
waken'd by the bell
Leap from their beds
in their muslin dresses
on a May morning.
And at the sight he thought of the

to keep it out; and the prevalence of democratic tendencies makes all the more inexplicable the attempt of the Federalist Party to suppress them in practice. The triumph of Jefferson, despite tremendous odds in organization and power, was inevitable. His forces began to mobilize when the Pilgrims sat down in the cabin of the Mayflower and wrote their democratic Covenant.

Mr. Breckenridge has made an exhaustive study of the origin in America of American governmental ideals, giving us a background for the Constitution which could be used advantageously in the schools and colleges. More conventional, though interesting and entertaining, is "The Uses of the American Constitution" by Mr. Horwill, an English scholar. His book contains nothing novel for the intelligent American, dealing as it does with the departures from the fundamental law sanctioned by practice. Educated Americans know why and when these departures were made. To the English reader, however, for whom the work was written, this book will be illuminating. Mr. Horwill is another Englishman whose sympathetic study of American institutions is penetrating and helpful.

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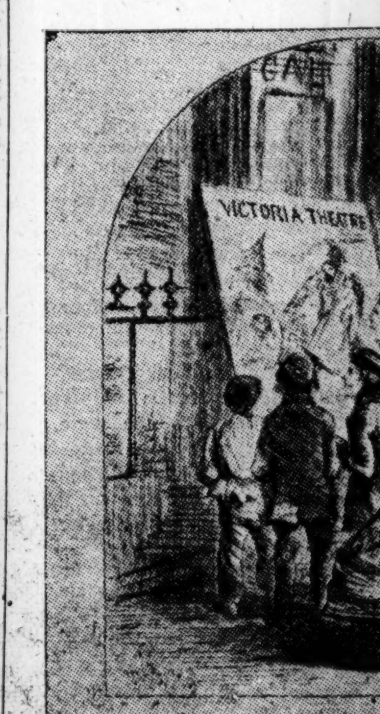
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And at the sight he thought of the

Reforming the Old Vic

The Old Vic, by Cicely Hamilton and Lillian Baylis. London: Jonathan Cape. 12s. 6d.

WE WONDER, as we read Miss Hamilton's racy story of the Old Vic, whether there is anything more thrilling in the annals of the stage than the transformation of this prodigal among music halls into one of the finest dramatic centers in London.

But for the building of Waterloo Bridge, the possible demolition of which is arousing such heated controversy today, the Coburg, the name by which the Old Vic began its career, might have awaited the entrance of a later generation. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, with the connecting of north and south London by Waterloo Bridge, another theater beside the Surrey,



The Victorian Vic, reproduced from "The Old Vic."

on the far side of the river, appeared to open up dramatic possibilities, and the building of the Coburg was started with more confidence in public magnanimity than subsequent events were to justify.

Finally, after many financial vicissitudes, the theater was finished in 1818. Not so its neighborhood, however, and it is amusing, in these days when the stars of the Old Vic are as accessible as Piccadilly to the Londoner, to read of a neighborhood where extra patrols were demanded to protect players from footpads and brigands; while the Times recommended some sort of fence, since at any moment the pedestrian, feeling his way in the dark along the Waterloo Road, might have found himself floundering in the marshes and ditches which surrounded the new theater.

Disorder Common. Nor was safety within the walls of the Coburg in any way assured. Fights among the audience, with free interchange of missiles, were quite frequent, threatening to end, even when not actually doing so, in a riot; while the actors, in a fit of pique, the missiles were quite as likely to be hurled at them from any part of the house. On one occasion the great Kean had the experience, when he failed to please his audience, of being called "a damned old fellow" in order to be insulted. Macready was treated more generously, his Richard III having entirely satisfied the critical faculty of the Waterloo Road.

From 1834 onward, the reputation of the Old Vic was probably as bad as that of any place of entertainment in London. We know from Charles Kingsley the attitude of respectability toward it. He spoke of it, "not without cause, as a center for 'the beggary and riotousness of London,' adding much else even more severe. Now and again, some faint promise of reform for the Old Vic shone out, only to be swallowed up in another deplorable enterprise, intended to capture the imagination of the penniless of the Waterloo Road, but it was not until Emma Cons, one of the most remarkable great-little women of the last century, came forward in 1880 that the Old Vic was finally lifted out of its slough of despond. Drink, rowdiness and vulgarity disappeared, and in place of them came order, contentment and good manners. In Miss Hamilton's words, the Old Vic was "a reformed character."

Bar Discontinued

The aim of Emma Cons, in the words of her niece, Miss Lillian Baylis, who has written a delightful biographical sketch of her in this volume, was to provide "a place of entertainment where the best could be brought within reach of the poorest; that still have room to invite the newcomer; and, despite the flood of new wealth that is the accompaniment of generous enterprise, it yet retains in the outlying provinces of its inheritance a wonderland of romance. Here are 'lovely lakes that mirror the sky, decked with rosy strawberries and shaded with pine woods; green lagoons, still the familiar haunt of flamingo and wild duck; chill water near the foot of South America, where Alakalut Indians mould their frail canoes with fire at the prow.'"

The author, who has given us in previous volumes valuable insight into Brazil, Chile and Central America, has done no better work than this. The broad outlook and the light touch combine to render these pages so entertaining that it is only after many chapters have been read that one realizes an absorbing and complete picture of the different phases of life in modern Argentina has been presented.

The problems of Argentina, says the author, are in many aspects the problems of the United States, in that a great land of enormous resources has lost virtually the whole of its aboriginal population, and has filled the vacant places with the peoples and ideals of Europe, fusing and moulding and forming a new race from the diverse elements.

The book is a handsome addition to one's bookshelves, and is admirably illustrated.

In All Seriousness

A Green Jackdaw, by M. J. Macmanus. Dublin: The Talbot Press Ltd. 3s. 6d.

TO J. C. SQUIRE belongs the pride of having done first parodic honors to English poetry, and this may be added to the list of English injustices to Ireland! For the Irishman has always made it his privilege "to take a lift" out of the English, a compliment—tell it not in Baile Atha Cliath!—which has been invariably and subtly returned. But by the publication of "A Green Jackdaw" the Irish may be said to have recaptured their privilege, and it is a happy sign they are exercising it at the expense of the Gael as well as at the expense of the poor Sassenach.

Humor is a serious thing. The fact still remains that the biggest insult you can offer a man is to tell him he has no sense of humor. For by this you mean he has no sense of the incongruous and therefore no sense of form or proportion. You mean he is a selfish egotist, one who—he beats his bosom—never doubts his own primal importance and substantiality, as though he were a portly Atlas who voluntarily had taken on the job of carrying the world on his shoulders.

The Humorist as Idealist

It has been remarked humorists are sad men; and this is understandable, for the truly humorous man is an idealist. He sees every man's ideal and also how far short of attaining it he falls. The humorist unveils smugness, gives the pompous and the worldly wise a perturbing dig in the ribs, admires sincerity but makes short work of the most ridiculous and the mannered; Puck-like, pulls the stool from under the grandiose and, in sum, endeavors to make any man who thinketh himself to be anything suddenly to be nothing at all. The humorist measures the distance between what is and what undoubtedly ought to be.

When he turns to the parody the humorist trips up the personal in art, makes for those fads and for that obtrusive individuality which at times mar the work of the greatest. The success of the parodist will be judged by the subtlety of his exaggeration and the stress he must avoid caricature, following his victim line by line until, at the apt moment, an unexpected wink gives the show away to the reader. Thus, in "A Green Jackdaw," Mr. Macmanus amuses us but never takes us in with his victimization of G. K. C. John Masfield, John Drinkwater and A. E. Housman; but he nearly catches us in "Rural Delights," by W. H. Davies:

I gazed me up, I gazed me down,
I sat me down, I stood me up,
To see so many goodly things
With happiness I filled my cup:
Heaven indeed would see this now,
I said, "If I could see a cow."
And was it Edith Sitwell or Mr. Macmanus who wrote?

Winds as sweet as nectarines
Leer like Spanish tambourines;
A tall ghost lifts a lucid leg
As golden as a scrambled egg.

The Literary Revival

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Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Travels of Marco Polo, revised and edited by Manuel Komroff. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$3.50.

Landscapes With Figures, by Ronald Fraser. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.

The Letters of Sir Walter Raleigh, edited by Lady Raleigh. Two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$7.

The Black Flemings, by Kathleen Norris. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

Cat's Cradle, by Maurice Baring. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$4.

The Big House of Inver, by E. O.E. Somerville and Lillian Ross. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Page & Co. \$2.50.

The Saga of Billy the Kid, by Walter Noble Burns. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.50.

Selected Poems, by Chaim Nachman Bialik, translated from Hebrew by Maurice Samuel. New York: The New Palestine, Publisher.

Tales of the Tricolor

Paris in the Revolution, by G. Lenotre. Translated by Williams. New York: Brentano's. \$4.50.

CLOSER acquaintance with revolutions during the last decade has not served to raise them in popular estimation. A century and a quarter ago the French Revolution came as a new portent in political progress. And despite the universal condemnation of its brutal accompaniment, it possessed a political, philosophical and romantic interest which gave it in the course of time a certain glamor and respectability; while the most unsavory incidents and the most unsavory characters were examined with studious and dispassionate interest in the cause of human knowledge.

But now the very same scenes have been re-enacted in Russia, and behold, the glamor has gone. The romance of the tocsin, the tricolor, the Bastille is not to be found in the snows of darkest Russia. Revolution, in this violent form, has been seen in all its nakedness and is no longer counted among the necessary and constructive phases of human progress.

But if public interest in revolution has thus changed, M. Lenotre's interest in the French "effervescence" of 1792 remains firm and all-absorbing. He handles the leaders of the "Terror" as gently and affectionately as if they were pastoral poets, clapping his hands in unrestrained glee if he can but find the size of the shoes they wore, or the baker who supplied them with bread. The most unpalatable details he picks over as delicately as if they were spring fashions in a modiste's display—correcting and verifying the records, quite oblivious to the appalling medium he is working in.

How much one regrets that M. Lenotre's antiquarian enthusiasms have not led him into more pleasant

and profitable paths! For he is the most engaging of investigators. Nothing could be more delightful than to accompany him on one of his typical expeditions into the dingy by-ways of historic Paris, entering at the massive door of some gloomy stone tenement, conquering by persistent courtesy the defenses of an irate concierge, and at last finding himself in the very room where Robespierre, leaning against the mantelpiece, once declaimed Corneille and Racine to the Duplay family; or the room in which Charlotte Corday spent the night before she ordered a hackney-coach and told the driver to find the house where Marat resided and drive her there; or in the former home—recently pulled down—of the master genius of the revolution, Georges-Jacques Danton. Then, too, he will introduce us to the salon of Mme. Roland, or show us round the Tuileries of the day, pointing out many a detail that has escaped the historian.

Such information we are glad to have. But much of M. Lenotre's light falls on places that, for the general reader, might well remain dark. With the stroke of revolution there appear most mysteriously grim characters to take charge of affairs, who, with the dawn of reason, disappear mysteriously—not to say mercifully—vanish. Such gentry and their deeds, being the expression of a populace momentarily out of control, are far from being the main significance of the revolution. Neither human knowledge nor romance requires that their memory be perpetuated. And the more completely M. Lenotre and his brother enthusiasts allow them to remain in oblivion the better.

One can only hope that some day the author of this commentary will devote his energy and enthusiasm to a subject better suited to his picturesque and engaging pen.

The Argentine Melting-Pot

The Argentina of Today, by L. E. Elliott. London: Hurst & Blackett. 12s. 6d.

ARGENTINA is one of those fortunate countries of South America that still have room to invite the newcomer; and, despite the flood of new wealth that is the accompaniment of generous enterprise, it yet retains in the outlying provinces of its inheritance a wonderland of romance. Here are "lovely lakes that mirror the sky, decked with rosy strawberries and shaded with pine woods; green lagoons, still the familiar haunt of flamingo and wild duck; chill water near the foot of South America, where Alakalut Indians mould their frail canoes with fire at the prow."

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The book is a handsome addition to one's bookshelves, and is admirably illustrated.

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Music News of the World

Time and the Hour

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Feb. 8. — "The Immortal Hour" has proved, so far, less mortal than any other British romantic opera, excepting, of course, Balfe's "The Bohemian Girl" and Wallace's "Maritana." True, it has cost Sir Barry J. Jackson £11,000 to keep it alive, but 20 times that sum would not have saved other British operas which, out of consideration for their composers' feelings, one refrains from mentioning by name — a British opera composer, alas, always knows when he is beaten by the box office. The revival of "The Immortal Hour" at the Kingsway Theatre is, therefore, to borrow a phrase of Shakespeare's, "no act of common passage, but a strain of rareness."

Boughton has always believed in the musical amateur, if never quite to the extent to which the musical amateur believes in himself, and "The Immortal Hour" was first given by the Gloucestershire Players on Aug. 26, 1914. Some well-known professionals were included in the cast, but the choruses of druids and warriors were sung by a band of amateurs picturesquely designated "The Wookey Hole Male Voice Choir." One is not quite certain whether the distinction belongs to a hollow place or a person, but, whatever it is, Wookey Hole has made operatic history.

Subsequent Success. — There is no need to recount the subsequent success of Boughton's music-drama, its phenomenal run at the Regent Theatre, London, and the performances at Birmingham and other provincial centers. Although produced in 1914, "The Immortal Hour" is really a nineteenth century work. Its source and inspiration are found in a phase of art discovered first by a Frenchman—Ernest Renan—about 1856, and by an enterprising Englishman—Grant Allen—only some 35 years later. This discovery of the Celt, or as the English say, "the return wave of Celtic influence over Teutonic or Teutonicized England," brought with it much that was curious. Receding on the unromantic shore of the twentieth century, the Celtic wave left even stranger things behind it. There are, for example, still trailing clouds of Celtic twilight, the writings of "Pina Macleod" (William Sharp), from which Boughton derived the libretto of "The Immortal Hour." Determined, as a critic has said, to be Celtic at all costs, Sharp once designed and published (August, 1892) "The Pagan Review," the entire contents of which he wrote himself under various pseudonyms. This organ of what he styled the "New Paganism" was unique; it ran for one number.

Sir James Frazer has collected into the 12 stout volumes of "The Golden Bough" the dark uneasy superstitions of antiquity and of primitive peoples. Alas, the "artistic" it must be admitted that the old paganism makes much livelier reading than the "new"—Sir James has a sense of humor that would dispel the murkiest Celtic mist.

Something Too Much. — But all this, of course, is rather ancient history, and so, alas, to an observer of contemporary art, is the aesthetic of "The Immortal Hour." The Immortal Hour really struck somewhere about the end of the last century. One of the healthiest tendencies of modern art—in painting, poetry and music alike—is the deliberate abandonment of the "artistic" vocabulary and stylistic convention which together constitute the backbone—if one may here use so concrete a metaphor—"of the Immortal Hour." Sharp's incessant use of the "poetical" word "dream," for example, becomes almost a verbal nightmare to the modern ear. "Bitter dreams," "sweeter dreams," "Led visions led," "Pentain of old dreams," "dim pale face in dreams," "strange perplexing dreams," "dreams within dreams," and so, ad infinitum. One character, Miln, even asked, "What is the dream the even dream?" The present writer

could not imagine and gave it up. Boughton's last words are "My dreams, my dreams. Give me my dreams!" These "poetic" words and phrases, thumbed by generations of writers, are the worn, soiled, paper currency of art, and not the ringing gold of a true poet. And today we know Sharp's "romantic" characters better than our next-door neighbors—and find them less romantic. One cannot conceive Sir Barry Jackson repeating his fascinating "Hamlet" experiment by giving "The Immortal Hour" in modern clothes. Why? one may ask.

Attractions in the Music. — But for the genuine virtues of the Celtic school one must go to the work of William Butler Yeats, and the attractions of "The Immortal Hour" as an opera must be sought in the music of Rutland Boughton and the extraordinary performance by Gwen Frangon Davies of the part of Etain.

When at work on "Peléas et Mélisande" in 1933, Debussy wrote to Chausson: "When I told you that a scene of 'Peléas et Mélisande' was ready, I was exulting too soon. After a sleepless night, I was compelled to realize that I had not hit the mark. What I wrote resembled a duet by Mr. So-and-so, by anyone you please; and especially the ghost of M. Kluge (alias R. Wagner) was peeping round the corner of the work. So I tore the whole thing up, and started afresh in quest of a more individual modus operandi. I strove to become as thoroughly as possible Peléas and Mélisande, and sought to discover music behind all

which he translated into music the dramatic plot and single characters—in what elements of these dramas. Probably the day will come when some of his melodies will seem almost worn away by time; but from his work as a whole will always spring alive, with that personal vigor of feeling and song, the drama which distinguishes him from all other composers of the nineteenth century. It will be said that Bellini was far higher than Verdi in lyrics and melody, Rossini much richer in invention and more original, but no one will deny that Verdi was the most personal and the greatest melodramatist of them all. The consideration of the melodist, or to be more exact the lyricist, must yield before the far vaster consideration which touches the depth of his nature, of that art itself.

As we have had elsewhere occasion to mention, when comparing the two "Machets," Verdi's and Ernest Bloch's, the Italian composer disdained to accept those lyric elements which were not directly connected with the dramatic kernel, or rather, "the dramatic kernel," as Verdi said to his development. He did not love to flatter the public with details and slanders, with preparations and epilogues; he always aimed at the vital center of the action and the emotional core of the drama. Not for him the ecstatic contemplation, or the well-turned elegance; but the tumultuous drama of humanity, and in the end pity and peace.

A Builder of Dramas. — A builder of dramas. Until he met with a polished artist, he refashioned the works of medieval "poets," but these he considered almost as amanuenses, not as inspirers. He was inspired by the drama itself, which he wished to be rapid, concise, vibrating, with effective "scenic" qualities, overwhelming, bold and ever bolding. And so much action did he pay to the kernel of the drama

the vells under which she hides even from her devoted wooers." There are passages in "The Immortal Hour" where one wishes that Boughton had been quicker to detect the insidious influence of Mr. So-and-so, and had kept a sharper lookout for ghosts including M. Kluge—peeping round the corner of a bar, but his music often catches the cool glamour of what a Celtic poet would not doubt call the twilight margin of the West. The characters on the stage do not give the impression, as in so many operas, of being captives of the orchestra-manipulated by music.

And for the most part, Boughton adroitly avoids that common conflict of the rhythms of music and the drama, when "either the music gets out of breath running after the protagonists, or the protagonists have to hold on to a note, in order to allow the music to overtake him," as Debussy happily said. The music of "The Immortal Hour" has faded since 1914, but, unlike many works of yesterday, it has a faded charm.

For the present writer, the most vivid memory of "The Immortal Hour" remains a character which is the product not so much of the author and the composer, as of the artist who impersonates it. In spite of vocal meagerness, the Etain of Gwen Frangon Davies is a work of art within a work of art, and sometimes the better of the two. She has a type of atmosphere and easy beauty of rhythmic movement are a strange phenomenon on the opera stage. Here, one may fruitfully point out to managers, is the ideal Mélisande. If a critical and somewhat protruded scrutiny has been given to a very popular opera, there is the excuse that, as a rule, the "great heart" of the public warms to a work of art more for its faults than its virtues.

The Verdi Anniversary

By GUIDO GATTI

Turin, Feb. 9. — The recent twenty-fifth anniversary of the passing of Giuseppe Verdi has given rise to a quantity of literature, filling columns and pages of the newspapers and reviews. Neither have commemorative orators been lacking—a genus, this, common in every country and in Italy in particular—nor the special performances in honor of the Maestro of Busseto. This was to be expected, not only because of the nationalist feeling which leads to intense laudation of every Italian figure in every possible field, but also because of the revived Verdi cult which, in the last few years, has been everywhere frequent and authoritative high priest.

It is indeed a real panegyric on Verdi's genius, not only of the Verdi who wrote "Falstaff," but also (if not more particularly) of him to whose inspiration are due some of the most easily to be forgotten pages of "Traviata," "Rigoletto," and "Aida." Naturally, as always happens in every movement of a somewhat reactionary character, there is some hyperbole and exaggeration in the language of the present exegetists, and the fundamental reason for which Verdi's art preserves, in a great measure, its vivacity is not always fully grasped. One has read panegyrics on what is least significant and least profound in Verdi's work, but there is no doubt that all this laudatory literature, coupled with Toscanini's interpretation of the "Scala," Milan, has served, and in some ways will serve still more, to bring once again into focus the complete work of Giuseppe Verdi, and to fix the point from which it must be considered in order to be able to distinguish its aesthetic fulcrum and the reason for which it lives.

A Great Melodramatist. — The work of Verdi, taken as a whole, is the work of a strong musical dramatist rather than the work of a musician—in the rather limited sense in which this word is understood sometimes nowadays. We find that the author of "Aida" and "Rigoletto" impresses us above all by his deep sense of musical drama by the readiness and strength with

which he translated into music the dramatic plot and single characters—in what elements of these dramas. Probably the day will come when some of his melodies will seem almost worn away by time; but from his work as a whole will always spring alive, with that personal vigor of feeling and song, the drama which distinguishes him from all other composers of the nineteenth century. It will be said that Bellini was far higher than Verdi in lyrics and melody, Rossini much richer in invention and more original, but no one will deny that Verdi was the most personal and the greatest melodramatist of them all. The consideration of the melodist, or to be more exact the lyricist, must yield before the far vaster consideration which touches the depth of his nature, of that art itself.

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Paris, Feb. 16. —

SINCE Faure and Debussy, Maurice Ravel is the only French musician whose latest works are awaited with eagerness. We have a certain number of "masters" in possession of a perfect métier and a few restless and adventurous young composers whose restlessness is not always legitimate and whose adventures are sometimes barren. Maurice Ravel, on the contrary, gives us a pleasant feeling of novelty, of originality and of creative energy. Nothing that falls from his pen is indifferent. He is not one of those exalted and romantic artists who turn the world upside down with a tumult of inspiration; he is not turbulent and unruly like a Berlioz, with whom composing took the form of a frenzy (but should one take the word of this volucrant illusionist?). Ravel is an exaltic who leaves nothing to chance. When he speaks it is because he has something to say, and he always says it in decisive terms.

All sorts of legends have accumulated round the art of Ravel. Much antagonized at the start by the reactionary critics, he was classified by the cold, dry and calculating type of artist. His insistence on perfect technique, his care for precision and ingenuity of writing, made him suspect to short-sighted observers who imagine that orchestration is an affair of the heart and not of the head.

"The Swiss Watchmaker." — Stravinsky has christened him, with an irony that is not entirely innocent, "The Swiss Watchmaker." The picture is true enough, but not

as one might imagine, particularly unkind. A beautiful page of symphony is a mechanism of precision which may indeed be constructed like a watch. Ravel excels in this subtle game. His writing exhibits ingenious levers, cogged wheels, and the crowd laughs and jokes, imitates the miaowing of the cats and turns to ridicule the comic details of the scenery. And these jokes hinder them from listening to the extraordinary score of Maurice Ravel. This score is a miracle of ingenuity and thought. The little fairy story would be sure to inspire a musician with the happiest ideas. The author of "L'Heure Espagnole" and "Les Histoires Naturelles," has always had the liveliest taste for humor. This fantasy has visibly delighted him. The dance of the furniture, the lamentations of the clock, have provided him with themes of most amusing diversion. To make the teapot and cup dance, the conical violin intimated, using them in the cleverest way imaginable, the vibrant and brilliant jazz tones, with glissandos of the trombone, and supple oppositions between the syncopation of the melody and the counterpart of the piano and celesta, which he surrounds with a delicate embroidery.

Amazing Simplicity. — The rondo of the little people of the torn tapestry is treated in a melancholy and archaic note of infinite charm. The suffering of the fairy tale princess is expressed with tenderness and emotion, obtained, however, with an amazing simplicity of means. With the simple blending of a flute and voice, Ravel creates a musical atmosphere of supreme richness and lyricism. We discover here again the astounding tour de force of the sonata for violin and violoncello which extracts from a simple instrumental duet such marvelous polyphony.

But the triumph of Ravel's genius is the description of the little world of insects, frogs, toads, of the laugh of screech owls, of the murmur of the breeze and of nightingales." In a few bars, Ravel has drawn a landscape of intense poetry which recalls that of "Daphnis et Chloé," and the atmosphere, how picturesque and tender of the "Jardin féérique" from "Ma mère l'Oye." The choir of little voices, which Verlaine speaks is here noted with wonderful accuracy, and throughout this score we are a restrained emotion which proves the injustice of the accusation of dryness so often launched against a musician who despises grandiloquence and easy sentimentality.

"L'Enfant et les Sortilèges" will survive polemics, like other works of value which contain elements of novelty. But in spite of the mediocrity of the production, this score will not be long in taking its place among the chefs d'œuvre of modern art.

Difficult to Produce. — One can guess the difficulties of production in such a work. Actually, in the present state of theatrical mise en scène, they are, one may say, impossible.

Under its childlike exterior, this tale, which is modernized Andersen, obviously contains a deeper meaning. We need the indulgence of things. Without man's despotism, animals and things would live happily. It is man who most often causes disorder, injustice, violence and hatred to reign in the world.

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LOS ANGELES
Philharmonic Orchestra
W. A. Clark, Jr., Founder
Walter Henry Rothwell, Conductor
11TH SYMPHONY PAIR
Friday Afternoon, Mar. 12
2:30 P. M.
Saturday Evening, Mar. 13
8:30 P. M.
10th Pop Concert Sunday,
March 7
Coliseum Concert Sunday, Mar. 14

AMUSEMENTS
CHICAGO
Shubert
Great Northern
MATS. WED.
JACKSON STATE
MATS. WED.
MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
A REAL SENSATION—THE
STUDENT
PRINCE
Company of 100 — 30 Dancing Girls
60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

NEW YORK CITY
CENTRAL
IS ZAT SO?
The Laugh Sensation
HIPPOTRONE, Mats. Daily, 8:30
BIG
HUGO BAER, Seats 50c. Evens, 1.00
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SALMON, ADELIA HUGHES, SEAS
NAME TRENTIN, ZARDO, CORRETT & WEEK
FOUR CAMERONS, Others.

LOVE 'EM AND LEAVE 'EM
A Comedy in American
"EASILY TAKES FIRST RANK AMONG THE REVIEWS OF THE WORLD."
"BUNK OF 1926"
at the HECKSCHER THEATRE, 5th Ave. N. Y.
NEW YORK CITY, 104th St. Evs. 8:45
Univ. 0463-4890. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:45

SHUBERT
THEATRE
PRINCESS FLAVIA
Musical Version of THE PRISONER OF ZENDA
"Brilliant of sparkling fun."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.
"THE PATSY"
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The STUDENT PRINCE
With HOWARD MARSH and OLGA COOK
"Broadway's Funniest Comedy"
BUTTER & EGG
WITH GREGORY KELLY
LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

New York—Motion Pictures
THE NEW TRIUMPH!
ON BROADWAY
REX INGRAM'S
MARENGO
By Innes, Alice Tully, Antonio Moreno
Broadway, 44th St. Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30
All Seats Reserved. Mat. Prices 50c & \$1.00

insurmountable. The lyrical theater, which is 10 years behind the music hall and the cinema, is incapable of presenting a fairy tale of this description. To make armchairs walk and sing, to make a teapot and cup dance, to disguise a baritone and a soprano as cats are very formidable tasks for the producers of the Opéra Comique. They emerge from the test pitifully enough. The public had good sport gazing the childishness of such a production. At each performance, the crowd laughs and jokes, imitates the miaowing of the cats and turns to ridicule the comic details of the scenery. And these jokes hinder them from listening to the extraordinary score of Maurice Ravel. This score is a miracle of ingenuity and thought. The little fairy story would be sure to inspire a musician with the happiest ideas. The author of "L'Heure Espagnole" and "Les Histoires Naturelles," has always had the liveliest taste for humor. This fantasy has visibly delighted him. The dance of the furniture, the lamentations of the clock, have provided him with themes of most amusing diversion. To make the teapot and cup dance, the conical violin intimated, using them in the cleverest way imaginable, the vibrant and brilliant jazz tones, with glissandos of the trombone, and supple oppositions between the syncopation of the melody and the counterpart of the piano and celesta, which he surrounds with a delicate embroidery.

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Boston Orchestra Plays

New Work by H. F. Gilbert
The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave its seventeenth Friday afternoon concert of the season in Symphony Hall, Boston, yesterday. The program, to be repeated this evening, follows: Haydn—Symphony in G major, "The Surprise"; Strauss—"Don Juan"; Ravel—Orchestral Fragments from "Daphnis et Chloé"; Ballet (Second Suite).

This was Mr. Koussevitzky's first Boston appearance since he acquired the new dignity of a Doctor of Music of Brown University, and there was a touch of extra warmth in the applause that greeted him as he came upon the platform. Mr. Gilbert's work had its first performance at this concert. According to notes supplied by the composer, it has no program, but is intended as absolute music; indeed, was designed originally as the first movement of a symphony. Nevertheless, he has tried to reflect in it the "American spirit," which, as I see it, is energetic—optimistic—nervous—impatient of restraint—and, in its highest aspect, a mighty protest against the benumbing traditions of the past. This new birth—renaissance—of the human spirit, which is America, is a joyous, wildly shouting demonstration. Plenty of jingoism, vulgarity, and "hurrah boys!" attaches to it, but the spirit of the new birth underlies all for him who can see it.

Using the composer's own terminology, a single hearing of the piece leaves one aware less of the "new birth of the human spirit" than of the jingoism and vulgarity, and also the sentimentality, which characterize certain phases of American life. There are reminiscences of "Johnny get your gun" and of "Gee how Moses"; there is plenty of hurrahing, some syncopation and a touch of jazz; there is a vast expanse, with an appropriate flavor of dissonance; but if "the spirit of the new birth" underlies this music, then the present reviewer, at least on a first hearing, is not one of those who can see it. Did not the composer's gifts find a more suitable means of expression in "The Dance in Place Congo" and the Negro Rhapsody—more frankly program music?

This is not to say that the "symphonic piece" is without merit. On the contrary, it is well composed music, and if its thematic material seems somewhat commonplace, and if one gets the effect of a good deal of repetition, still the piece has those qualities of color and effectiveness that may well have their appeal. Yesterday, for example, the composer was called to the platform several times to acknowledge the applause.

Haydn's symphony, with its little trick which seems now so naively charming, was heard with pleasure. The Andante and the Menuetto proceeded at a rather German pace, it is true, but the Allegro di molto was performed with a delightfully Hadyn-esque quality.

It is a curious custom, though, that Mr. Koussevitzky has developed, of stilling applause, but nevertheless permitting a long pause, between movements of a symphony. If latecomers are to be admitted, why raise the masterful hand against manifestations of approval? The mood is broken in any event. And if there is to be no applause, why not go on with the story?

Mr. Koussevitzky evidently has a strong affection for Strauss. At two pairs of concerts this season the "Alpine Symphony," at another "Tod und Verklärung," and now "Don Juan." Or perhaps the conductor wants to remind his audiences that there was a time when Strauss really looked as if he might become Richard Strauss. By all means, if we are to have Strauss, let it be the dazzling young Pretender of those earlier years. Except for one most distressing lapse, the performance yesterday was brilliant. So was that of the Haydn, though the placing of it after the Strauss was not the happiest of arrangements.

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Restaurant proprietors welcome a word of appreciation from those who have enjoyed good service in restaurants advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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THE HOME FORUM

An Early and a Late Hermes

As I pushed open the shutters of my room and stepped out upon my little Athens balcony, red banners were flying in the east. Station Street was emerging from the gray of twilight, and across the way a sleepy soldier or two could be seen traversing the hard, brown earth from one barracks to another. I pulled out a chair, and sitting down with my head against the marble wall, ran over in a leisurely and dreaming way the events of that day which was now the day before.

When Aspasia and I came in from the vaudeville and moving-picture show I had no other purpose than a quick retirement for these performances in Greece begin about half past ten and last till after one o'clock; the five-reel feature picture is run in sections, two reels to start the bill, a few acts of vaudeville, instead of an intermission, another reel of the picture, more vaudeville, and then the last two reels. We had sat at little tables covered with gayly colored cloths, and sipped cool soft drinks and eaten ice-cream out of tall glasses; and some of us went to sleep, and some of us wished we could, and at no time was there any applause worth mentioning. So I left Aspasia with her father and a particularly fiery and argumentative Greek to whom he was talking in the lobby of the hotel, and the lift bore us somewhere on high as it usually was, went up two flights of white marble stairs to my room. However, after a few moments I switched on my light again, and lo! instead of my luggage brought forth the travels in Thessaly of that beautiful, gray-eyed, yellow-haired African-Roman, Lucius Apuleius, an edition of 1633, which so absorbed me that the night had passed before I knew it was waning. But as I watched the blue come out in the sky and the pink fade out of the clouds, I mingled my admiration of all this color with a slightly uncertain feeling, a doubt of my ability ever to spell again in the modern way, or to use correctly all those words which in the sixteenth-century English of Adlington had direct inversions of meaning.

But at least one may dream, and my typewriter was still covered on the red cloth of the writing table.

We had walked to the National Museum the morning before, a long, hot walk down Station Street to the Place de la Concorde, thence a half dozen blocks or so to the Ecole Polytechnique with its Doric and Ionic columns, its brilliancy of Pentelic marble which has not yet been weathered by the sun and winds. It is here that the Byron collection is housed in the Historical Museum, and we looked long at the portraits and prints, the round, decorative cap worn by the Maid of Athens at her wedding, the pictures of Tye-lawny, the army cot of the poet with its worn and patched canvas, all these things a part of the history of the country which had known the best of him, and surrounded on

all sides with costumes and weapons and pictures of different periods. An enthusiastic, voluble Greek was insistent that I miss nothing. For Aspasia he had not the same care. Nor was he of the Museum; a mere sightseer like ourselves, that was all; but his feeling was that anything belonging to the Greek's beloved Viron must be absorbed by an outsider like myself.

As he left Aspasia said to me, "I wonder if George Bonano will ever realize his ambition of a Byron Memorial," for we had been to his studio on the Rue Mesogion and found it filled with copies of the ancient statues, the Hermes of Praxiteles, the Victory binding her sandal, the little Temple of Nike at the gate of the Acropolis, portrait busts, all in Pentelic marble. But the model of the Memorial of his dreams was closest to his heart. In rapid French he pointed out the balustrade, the walls of the cella, the ascending stairs, and as the apex that same little temple of Victory. At times his wife explained him, a gentle, quiet woman, and the strong contrast to his quick and enthusiastic temperament.

"I don't know," I answered, "but if work and faith can do it, he may realize it yet."

A few people were on the street now. I leaned over the railing of my balcony and watched the deliberate motions of their measured steps as they walked on toward the Place de la Constitution. Only centuries of a hot sun can make people move like that.

We reached the National Museum, and a small boy rushed forward with a feather duster to remove from our shoes the thick white dust which covers the streets in the dry season because there is too little water to sprinkle them. But even then an American engineer was looking over the ground and urging the bringing of water from behind Marathon, then, I wondered aloud to the big hat which was bobbing against my shoulder as we entered the Museum, what would these children do for an occupation?

In the Mycenaean Room we dwelled long upon the masks of thin beaten gold, the rings and diadems, the silver and gold goblets. Homer describes just such a double-handled beaker with doves as belonging to Nestor. It is Homer and the Heroic Age which are constantly in the mind, here Homer and his epics of the Archæans, and across the case from me, bending over so that her lovely face almost touched the glass and was completely hidden from me by the wide hat and the falling veil, was a descendant of these, a daughter of Archæa.

"Well," she laughed, looking up at me suddenly, "what are you thinking of now?"

"All these things," I answered with a wide sweep of my hand over the case, "all these lovely things of the workmanship, belonging to the day of King Agamemnon, and some of them to the dimness and obscurity of the sixteenth century before Christ."

"It's a long time," she sighed.

We wandered from room to room, archaic and Egyptian art, rooms of Themis, Poseidon and the Kosmetes, bronzes and vases. How graceful the forms of these vases, reds and blacks and whites; all sizes, from those large unwieldy ones with so narrow a base that they have to rest in an iron support, to the white polychrome, the Corinthian, the honey-jars, the jewel boxes. We paused before a red figured vase whereon a man held a lyre, decorated by Nike with the fillet of a victor, and as we stood there Aspasia said with a slight discontent in her voice:

"Our forms are lovely but I miss the lovely colors which the Chinese used," something I had thought myself but had not uttered.

But it was in the room of the Hermes that I found at last something I had looked for in every antique statue I had come across during these days in Greece, for looking up at the Hermes of Andros I found at last in his strong yet delicate features, his straight, patrician nose, his mobile mouth and beautiful chin, the features of my companion. Expression alone differed. And suddenly she broke into a laugh and asked why I looked at him so intently.

"You know," I returned reproachfully.

"Of course," she answered, "I was just waiting for you to see it. I knew that years ago."

As we walked home through the sunny streets I thought long on the earliest days of sculpture when the figures were evolved from trees, a head crudely carved, the limbs outlined against the wood, and of Dedalos of Sicily who first detached them from the figure. Sculpture was a rude art in Homer's day. It crept upward and ever upward, till from the expressionless faces, the stiff figures of the archaic age could be carved such loveliness as this Hermes I had just seen, and that of Praxiteles, the Victories of Samothrace and of Paonius, the Aphrodite of Melos, Phidias and Praxiteles, Scopas the Parian who has left us the Mother in Rome and who worked on the temple at Ephesus, Lysippus of Sicily whose work now can only be seen in copies, and all the minor sculptors who through several hundred years have given us these things; and all the other great ones, some of them known by marble only, and their names unknown.

And I was thinking thus we crossed Stadica Street and approached the door of our hotel, Aspasia paused before we entered and said:

"It has been a morning of trivial things," which I, having seen her face in marble, denied.

Bright morning now, and my little valet de chambre knocking on my door as a prelude to a breakfast of bread and honey with butter of goats' milk.

TWO interesting old tomes, published in Paris in 1842, entitled *Excursions Daguerriennes*, are many delightful "Vues Et Monuments Les Plus Remarquables Du Globe," as the subtitle affirms. While many families are the proud possessors of these quaint and attractive first forms of photography, portrait daguerotypes, we are not so familiar with daguerotypes of places.

The views in these old books were made by M. Lerebours by the daguerotype process, and the author expresses the satisfaction that, thanks to Daguerre—and how strange and new it was then—places are no longer produced according to pattern, always more or less modified by the taste or the imagination of the painter. He prophetically states the opinion that this graphic art will extend and reveal great possibilities, since scarcely a day passes that there are not improvements in it.

While only a few moments were needed to catch these images of places, considerable time was required to reproduce them in all their detail on metal-steel. The preliminary sketches, which were said to have been entirely mathematical, and the vigorous exactness of the principal lines, did not harden the work, or in any way spoil the inspiration of the artist. After having obtained the proof on the steel, the chief work of the artist in the execution was to complete the impressions with color. These were engraved "by artists of first rank, whose delicate and original talent is distinguished by a salient quality—clearness." Steel was chosen for the base of the work because in the steel it was possible to unite delicacy and solidity.

"And because of the flexibility of the process," to quote the author, "these brilliant experiments cannot but interest the friend of art."

The engraved views are animated or

The Rise of the Place Daguerreotype

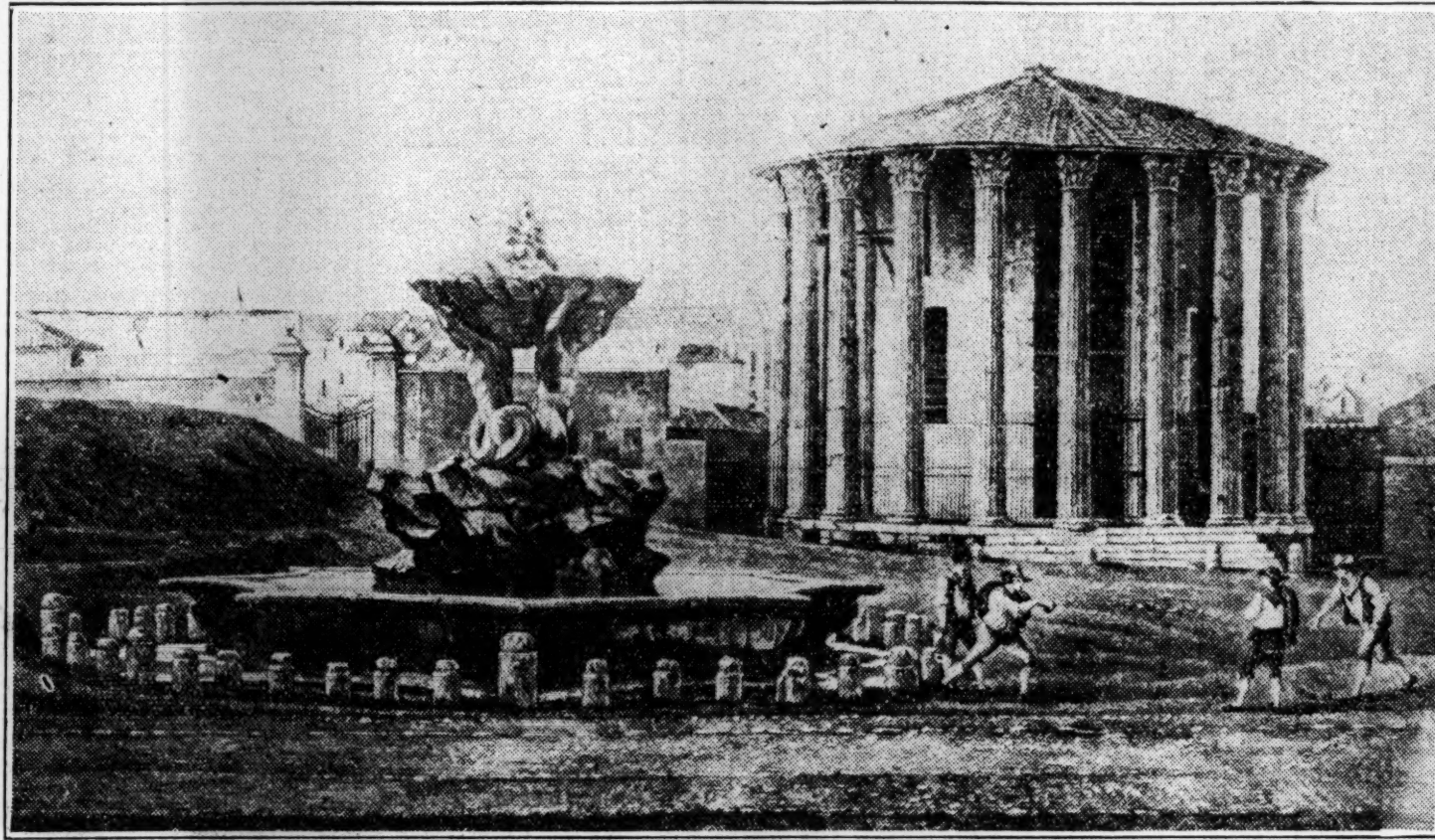
enlivened by figures. When proofs made on the spot do not contain figures, these are supplied by groups drawn in according to nature in the same locality.

Referring to daguerreotype views to be taken of the Alhambra, he says, "The effect of these plates will be magical."

From the discovery of the camera obscura late in the sixteenth century, developments were slow in the process of photography, although many advanced experiments were made; Daguerre, a scene-painter in France, employing the camera obscura in his preliminary sketches, was so fascinated by the beauty and perfection of the images that he endeavored to find a means of fixing them. In 1831, seemingly by accident, he discovered the process. Removing a plate from the camera, upon which no image appeared, he placed it in a closet over night. Next day he found upon it a clear and perfect picture. By a process of elimination, Daguerre dis-

covered mercury to be the chemical in the closet that had "fixed" the image. Development rapidly followed, and the daguerreotype became extremely popular for portraiture, especially in America. Beautiful and permanent reproductions were made, which were not only faithful "likenesses," since there was no retouching, but which also possessed a certain charm of color due to the metal which composed the image. The first pictures were made on silvered copper.

In those early days, it is said that a case holding a few daguerotypes, placed outside the door, would draw a crowd, whose remarks on that mysterious new art would sound strange to us: "You look into the machine, and the picture comes if you look hard enough." "It is not so much the looking that does it; the sun burns it in if you keep still." "The plate is the looking-glass, and when you sit in front of it your shadow sticks to it!"



The Temple of the Vestal Virgins. From a Daguerreotype by M. Lerebours

Spring Speech

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Again the violet will grow
On slopes washed bright with rain,
Harebells will follow after snow,
And golden grain.

Each little bush will bud and wake
And twigs put forth their green,
Robins will rustle in the brake,
And willows lean.

A wind will rock the branch and stir
The cradle of the birds;
We two will walk where crisp leaves were—
And God will give us words!

Harold Vinal.

The "Extraordinary" Davies

Some time after this I was at another fashionable drawing-room, where I read for an hour, and was the only reader. . . . At the end of the reading, I was approached by a tall, graceful old lady, who introduced herself as Lady Ritchie. I was so charmed with her that I accepted at once an invitation to lunch with her on the following day, although I did not know that she was Thackeray's daughter, or that Thackeray ever had any daughters, for that matter; and I was certainly not influenced by her being a lady of title. I accepted the invitation because of a wonderful charm in her voice and manner, which did not seem to belong to the present age, and in spite of my dislike of these social engagements.

When I was there on the following day it seemed a strange, old-fashioned little world that I had discovered. I was at the house of Thackeray's daughter and I met there one of Dickens's daughters, too. And it was strange indeed to hear Lady Ritchie talking so naturally of Tennyson and Browning, and other Victorians, without any reference at all to the living writers whom I was there to represent. It was quite obvious that Lady Ritchie knew nothing of my work, and her only interest in me came from two things. First, I had impressed her with the power of poetry. Secondly, she was delighted to meet an author, who had actually worked with his own hands; for necessity, and not with the object of writing a book.

"And you," she said, looking at me with wonder and interest, "you have actually worked with your own hands for a living, like the common men we meet in the street. How extraordinary!"

I could have said that I had always done my best to avoid doing just before I left, Lady Ritchie showed me a portrait drawing of herself, done by a master. Now, the first thing I had noticed in Lady Ritchie was this—that she had a sweet, simple smile that never seemed to leave her face. . . . This smile was the very first thing that I had noticed in her, and it was the only thing that I was to remember. The portrait was done when she was a girl of seventeen, I believe, and when I looked I saw to my astonishment that the portrait was as much like the woman of seventy as it was like the girl of seventeen. It was the smile that mattered, and we could not think of age, whether we looked at the woman herself or at her portrait.—W. H. Davies, in "Later Days."

Hollyhock and Sunflower

HAD tried to read "Paradise Lost" and failed. On the other hand, he entertained a mature scorn for Felicia Hemans. Being eleven years old, and having some years ago abandoned Nick Carter for Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, his poetic erudition was by no means to be despised. But though he had failed with Milton, and though he felt that Shakespeare was distinctly overrated, he was a master of Tennyson, excepting for "The Princess," which really could not be compared with the round woe of "Oriana" and the sheer, sweet melody of the hollyhock poem.

Heavily hangs the hollyhock,
Heavily hangs the tiger-lily.

This was the consummation of English poetry. How the lines hung and hovered like a drowsy bee! How they were fragrant with gardens and murmurs with the sound of fountains at noonday! They subdued the raucous roaring of the town and made a mist of petals between his eyes and the dingy shops and the factories. But when Madame Smythe set up a floral establishment near his street, contentedly he whispered his wistful lines, awaiting the appearance of hollyhock in her windows.

Madame Smythe's shop was the nearest thing to poetry in the concrete that he knew. Not a day passed but on his return from school his nose was flattened against the flower window-pane, his eyes dazzled with pleasure, albeit calceolarias and hyacinths equally were mere words to him. One day he observed that a new glory rose from Madame Smythe's tallest and most expensive vase. There were three flowers which he had not seen before, for the reason that Madame Smythe had opened the shop in spring, and the newcomers were autumn flowers. They were duffy masses of numberless soft yellow petals, bending slightly on their stalks like a gracious and lovely woman. Ah, the rapture of burying a nose in these fragrant sweet cushions, the rapture of seeing one of them upon his mother's blouse, till her own brown eyes caught additional gold from the gold of these blooms!

Heavily hangs the hollyhock,
Heavily hangs the tiger-lily.

He murmured. Ah, the scrumptious hollyhocks! That's what they were, of course! Hollyhocks! "Heavily hangs the hollyhock!" That's just what they were doing! He had no sooner coupled the name with the flower than by the easiest process in the world the flower and the name became one. No wonder Tennyson wrote poetry about hollyhocks! Just look how each little petal curled so exquisitely, each petal fresh as morning, yet chiseled finely into perfect form! "Wouldn't it be splitting to buy a hollyhock and give it to mother," said young Tennyson, "I'd like to buy a hollyhock!"

Then, bowing gallantly! "For the fairest!" then howling gallantly! "He mused. How could he get the money? He got a halfpenny a week from his father if he were good. He would be good for one week and another week and another week. Then he would have three halfpennies, and we would go to the bank and buy a hollyhock."

The second and third halfpennies were added to the first, not without depressions in the barometer of virtue. He shyly entered the shop of his ambitions. "Can I have a hollyhock, please, ma'am?"

"A hollyhock? I'm sorry, young man, we don't keep no hollyhocks!"

A look of grievous disappointment came into his face. His voice trem-

bled. "But, please, ma'am," he said, "you've had some hollyhocks in the window and somebody's bought 'em, and now you've got some more hollyhocks!"

"Gracious! What can the young man want! We ain't got no hollyhocks! Just show me what you mean."

He approached the lattice-work which separated the shop from the window. He pointed to the case where his hollyhocks bloomed rich and desirable.

"One of those hollyhocks, please!" he said.

"Hollyhocks!" she snorted. "Hollyhocks! Haw, haw, haw! Lawks! Them's sunflowers. Haw, haw, haw!" His disappointment deepened. It was the glamour of the word no less than the actual flower that had drawn his feet to pilgrimage. But Madame Smythe had lifted the vase of sunflowers from the window. "One, did you say?" she inquired, resuming business.

"Yes, one please!" he assented, with trepidation.

He opened his hand where the halfpennies lay warm and wet. He placed his three coins on the counter.

"What!" she snapped. "Sixpence, if you please!"

"I-I-I'm sorry!" he said, blushing as violently as the scarlet tulips on the counter. "I'm sorry! I haven't got any more!"

"Go home!" said Madame Smythe more generally, muttering as she perceived the lad's embarrassment. "Go home and tell your mother you've come."

Now, even if they weren't hollyhocks—and he reflected bitterly that he had had no warrant for calling them hollyhocks—he wasn't going to be humiliated in this way. Not if they cost sevenpence. He was going to buy a hollyhock—that is to say, a sunflower. How could he get sixpence? An appalling sum, but he was going to get it—and he already had three halfpennies. Another three weeks of comparative virtue swelled his total to threepence. Two separate halfpennies from a sister, a halfpenny borrowed from a friend and three more derived from the sale of an enormous number of Nick Carter's chronicle adventures brought him the desired total.

He marched boldly to Madame Smythe's shop. "One sunflower, please!" he declared.

"Come again, Johnny, eh? Got the money this time?"

"Here you are!" he said, as he received the flower wrapped in tissue paper and handed over his coins.

"I say! I say, Mr. Rich! You've given me too much!"

"But you said sixpence."

"Oh, that was weeks ago. They're cheaper now; they're only threepence!"

To think he had allowed the weeks to pass by thus unutilized. "Give me another!" he demanded haughtily, to assure Madame Smythe of his superiority to all monetary considerations.

Proudly he turned toward his home and slipped through the crowded kitchen to the scullery, where his mother stood peeling potatoes.

"Mamma, he said, shyly, 'I've brought a present all for yourself!'"

"Oh, my child," she said, "how lovely, how lovely!"

"Pin them in, mamma!"

"After the potatoes!" She bent down and kissed him.

She was a queen that evening, with her tawny sunflowers, as she sat on the kitchen sofa. The lad looked up, worshipping. "Heavily hangs the hollyhock," he chanted, "heavily hangs the tiger-lily!"

Hungarian School Days

Not long after I began to follow the rigorous régime of the nursery. On the wall hung the schedule, which began at seven o'clock. Every minute was accounted for. Each movement of the hand indicated, as if in that ancient room, with ivy curling at the windows, one of your American efficiency engineers had ridden workmen to perfection. "Three minutes to brush the teeth," the minute read, "two minutes to wash hands," one minute to wash face. "Hurry, Hona! 'Hurry, Boy.' Always the bath must be just so many degrees, eighteen at the morning bath, twenty at the evening bath. Always breakfast was the same, a sober meal without games unless you counted the butter quarts, six swift reaches to rob one another's butter pats. Oh, how I used to want an egg! But there was no egg on the schedule. At eight lessons. Tick-tock, as regular as the clock, everything happened. Not a touch of kindergarten; always a little barracks of serious learning.

There were four governesses, one English, one French, one German, and much later one Magyar, and tutors and professors coming in from the village. From eight to eleven, lessons. At eleven we went to our mother for a quarter of an hour, said good morning, and watched her at her letters. Then we walked, decorous walking with a governess, each day in rotation a different one, speaking in a different language. When I was very little I had a language of my own, and invented words to indicate this or that, and curious elders came to listen, as if some primeval savage from the days when speech was young was to be studied. I think it was Hilmy-Willy, a Miss Hill from England who had come out to be the English governess, who converted me to language in which a listener was to be had, or it may have been Lalatal, Fraulein Stahl, who stayed with us for twenty years. I was full of tales, and had to tell them.

We walked in the garden, a stuffy garden. The perfume of the chestnut-trees was heavy, like sweet smoke; the roses were a jungle; and the tulips gaudy and huddled, like Ziganes at a fair. The hedge was like the walls of a hothouse. Sometimes my mother would come, queenly in a white silk frock, and enter into long discussions with the gardener. The pleasant part of the garden was down by the ruins of the old castle. Vines and upstart weeds rioted over the crumbling red pile, and as we walked by, I would tell my governess of my adventures, how the night before, when she was asleep, I had walked that path, and climbed on the ledges, and I was not alone in the ruins. All the Andrasys from old times were there. "It was moonlight, and I saw quite clearly. It was still, and I could hear everything. It did not matter; I could relate anything so long as I made no mistake in grammar and was faithful to the day's language. I could even boast. I could tell about my grandfather's father Count Kennedy, who had been a famous Transylvanian patrician. . . . Munkacsy was a great favorite of my grandfather's, and the story goes that the visiting aristocracy used to visit Count Andrassy on his plebeian friends, unbending as he did to mere patricians and musicians.

"Do you know who Raphael was?" grandfather would inquire.

"To be sure," the cultivated aristocrat would reply. To which my grandfather gravely replied:

"Ah, but do you recall a foreign minister in Rome when Raphael lived?"—Countess Katinka Karolyi, in *The Century Magazine*.

"And shall not doubt in his heart"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DOUBT is the foe of faith: it is the quality of thought which distrusts the power of good, and thus becomes the arch enemy of successful accomplishment. The teachings of Christ Jesus point with unmistakable emphasis to the necessity of overcoming doubt of the presence of God and the ability of the righteous to invoke His aid in bringing to a successful issue every good purpose.

Faith in God so complete as to exclude all questionings and all doubts was the degree of confidence in Him which the Master taught and exemplified in all his works. "Have faith in God," he admonished his followers. "For verily I say unto you, That whosoever shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea; and shall not doubt in his heart . . . he shall have whatsoever he saith." Marvelous words; yet, when viewed in the light of Christian metaphysics, wholly within the range of the possibilities of demonstration by those who, as did the Master, possess spiritual understanding coupled with unshaken faith! The mountains of mortal beliefs, even the beliefs of sin and sickness, which seem to impede progress Spiritward, are surely removed by the divine All-power. Whatever is undertaken with understanding of the omnipotence of God, good, and the consequent unreality of evil, is possible of accomplishment if we doubt not in our hearts but have full faith that God will result.

Christ Jesus' life and works are the perfect witness to the truthfulness of this saying. The record of his ministry contains many wonderful examples of the demonstration of divine power, and no record of failure. In no instance did he fail, even though to material sense he undertook the impossible. We may find a valuable lesson in this phase of the Master's teachings. Faith which doubts not, if that faith be based upon understanding of the truth about God and man, will go far toward insuring the success of whatever we undertake. But a halting, halfway faith, which amounts to a constant mental battle between faith and doubt, is little likely to bring the desired results.

Christian Science, through teaching the omnipotence of good, is doing much to remove doubt, to stabilize confidence in the successful issue of right endeavor; it is demonstrating the potency of faith, the impotency of doubt. Christian Science proclaims

that God, good, is infinite, is all, and, accordingly, that evil and sin have no reality, are no part of God's perfect creation. This truth, if fully grasped, in itself destroys doubt. Fear and doubt arise from a wrong concept of God and man, from the belief that creation, including man, is material; thus existence seems to have its beginnings in matter. "Darkness and doubt encompass thought," writes Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 551), "so long as it bases creation on materiality." The remedy for these foes to mankind is to establish the understanding of God as Spirit, and of existence as wholly spiritual. Once these facts are grasped, thought is stabilized and doubt disappears.

But, one may query, am I not to accept the testimony of the senses? Is not what I see and hear and taste and touch, real? Christian Science answers positively: Only that is real which pertains to God and His perfect creation, including spiritual man. It is no impossible task. It further insists that the testimony of the so-called physical senses is not reliable; in fact, can never bear true testimony relative to God, man, and the universe. "All the evidence of physical sense," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 493 of *Science and Health*, "and all the knowledge obtained from physical sense must yield to Science, to the immortal truth of all things." Sense-testimony, then, must give way to the spiritual facts in order for us to gain the understanding of reality and establish that faith which cannot be shaken by doubt.

Mortals face no greater necessity, in order to live above fear and doubt, than to gain the ability to rise above the material into the realm of the spiritual. It is no impossible task. Christ Jesus is the Way-shower for all ready to make the journey from matter to Spirit. Always he turned the thoughts of his students away from the material to the spiritual; for only thereby could they gain knowledge of the Father. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God," and "Be ye therefore perfect." There is no mistaking the purport of his words.

No less emphatic are the teachings of Christian Science in urging upon mortals the need to relinquish their belief of human existence; to find in Spirit man's true abiding place, the sense "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." As spiritual consciousness replaces material sense, understanding is established which destroys doubt, and spiritual demonstration becomes possible.

Parallel Dates

It is curious to notice how this love of Nature, a new blossom in the heart of man, begins shyly to lift its head during the age of rationalism, the so-called "prosaic" eighteenth century. The parallelism of dates between poets and painters is striking: Thomson, author of the "Seasons," was born in 1700, and Wilson, our first important landscape painter, only fourteen years later. Collins, with the true lyrical note in his song, is almost exactly contemporary with Gainsborough. Blake, born in 1757, shines as a double star in the firmament of the second half of the century. Poems that might have been listed in Eden (had the blessed trouble of children been allowed to intrude) and pictures which shake us by their awful mystery and splendour—these flash forth from the one name, then towards the end Wordsworth and Coleridge . . . have hardly alighted on the earth ("trailing their clouds of glory" before Turner and Constable follow. The "Nature-poets" and the "Nature-painters" were equally the spokesmen of their age, and expressed in artistic form its new delight in the life of the visible world.—Mary Innes, in "Schools of Painting."

Staten Island

The cedars gossip softly, one by one,
Leaning their heads in secret; on
The whisper spreads, from new-born
larch to fir,
Thence to the chestnut tender yet-born
bur.
And now the fragrant blackberry on
the vine,
Says the same word the white beech
mutter's o'er.
A spice-birch on the fringes of the
wood
Has lain in wait, has heard and
understood.
The play phalanx nods, and up,
away,
Tree-tops have sped the name to
Prince's Bay!

—Charles de Kay.

Copenhagen Flower Market

In the center of one of the ancient squares, so numerous in the city of Copenhagen, the flower market is held daily, each vendor having her appointed place for the erection of her booth in summer or winter. It may seem strange that one of the busiest thoroughfares of the city should be chosen, but there is an open way on every side for traffic, where strangers often pause to watch the interesting activities.

What masses of color meet the eye as one emerges from one of the narrow side streets leading into Amager. It has an Old World charm. The cheerful smiles and picturesque dresses of the Amager flower women, who came to this country from Holland in the sixteenth century, add to it.

There is little attempt at color harmony, but all is merged into a wonderful scheme of color from the shadows cast by the tall houses surrounding the square. In the colder

weather the open booth is converted into a miniature hothouse by a glass screen covering the flowers, in which is burnt a small spirit lamp. The tale of "plenty in our land" is retold here as everywhere, as each season sends forth its never ending supply, clad in rainbow hues, ever as fresh as the dew.

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May	139.26	111.47
June	139.26	111.47
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Aug.	125.20	103.48

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Jan.	92.02	92.01
Feb.	93.68	93.60
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5474	59	92				
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75	75	7				
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1258	125	1				
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603	603	1				
951	95	1				
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18	18	183				

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Advocates of war as the only method of settling differences between nations have recently been making use of Washington's and Lincoln's Birthdays as the basis of "arguments" in their persistent campaign to cast discredit on all who are striving toward organization of the world for civilized peace.

Washington, Lincoln and the Sword

Grouping by innuendo all their opponents in the category of "pacifists" and exalting the military portions of the labors of the great American leaders, they ask with fervent assumption of patriotism: "Was there argument of the pacifist about Washington or Lincoln?" Anticipating the answer to this, they exclaim: "We are not ready to abolish the twelfth and twenty-second of February!"

A letter from a supporter of war printed lately in a Boston newspaper of wide circulation furnishes a characteristic example of this kind of appeal. The writer, after rapping "pacifists," says:

Lincoln owes his fame to the fact that through four terrible years he waged victorious war for the salvation of the Nation. Washington would never have been for eight years President of the United States if he had not for eight earlier years waged equally unflinching and valorous war for the independence of the Nation. There was absolutely nothing of the pacifist about either the father of his country or the savior of the Republic.

This confusing appeal to unreasoning emotion leaves entirely out of the account the essential facts in the public lives of both Washington and Lincoln and the causes that made it necessary for them to "draw the sword." It neglects to state the fundamental truth, that both American heroes were compelled against their wills to use an instrument which they detested, abhorred and denounced, in order to prevent those who believed in war from robbing their Nation of its rights, its liberties and its peace by the sword. It neglects to point out that, while Washington and Lincoln were justified in employing the only means at hand to protect the Nation, those who caused the wars for their own reprehensible purposes were not justified and hence their wars were not. It neglects the basic fact that all wars have two sides. That one side is innocent and right furnishes no ground for approving war as a method of civilized human action. If both sides were right according to their own lights, the war would be even more indefensible.

The Nation that chose Washington as its leader and put the sword of defense in his hand did so according to its immortal "Declaration" in order to resist war-makers who aimed to take from it "certain unalienable rights," among which were "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." It did so in order that its people might enjoy their unalienable rights in peace. That Nation's attitude toward war and militarism was disclosed in two of its most forceful charges against the King who was using his armies against its peace: "He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power." Washington used the sword simply to beat back militarism and to make it possible for America to enjoy its rights in peace. His whole life was given to the task of organizing society in such a way that it could keep and enjoy its rights without resort to force.

Lincoln gave his life to endeavors to preserve unalienable rights in organized peace against those who would destroy those rights by military force. He did not draw the sword until militarism committed its overt act and struck the first blow by firing on Fort Sumter. He cast aside his sword the moment that the sword of aggressive enemies of human rights had been broken. If ever a man was martyred in the cause of peace by the makers of futile war it was Lincoln.

The masses of men throughout the world who are organizing it to make war both unnecessary and impossible are engaged in the work to which both Washington and Lincoln gave the most and the best of their lives; that is, to arrange human affairs so that the unalienable rights of both men and nations shall not be infringed or taken away by force. The millions and the leaders engaged today in this same work will not be turned aside from it by the hurrying of such epithets as "pacifist" or by misrepresenting such great peace-preservers as Washington and Lincoln.

The action of the British Minister of Labor in sending out invitations to his fellow Ministers in France, Italy, Belgium, and Germany, to attend a conference to discuss the possibility of an agreement, having for its object the uniform regulation of hours of work in the respective countries, has evoked some doubtful questionings among trade union leaders on the Continent. These arise from the fact that certain more or less official references to the matter have lent color to a suggestion that the conference will not necessarily be concerned entirely with the question of simultaneous ratification of the Washington Forty-Eight-Hour-Week Convention of the International Labor Office.

In the discussions that are taking place at the moment, however, this point is subordinate to one which the trade union leaders regard as vitally important—that is, whether the proceedings at the conference will increase or lessen the prestige of the International Labor Office. If it were definitely the intention of the British Government to work for a general ratification of the forty-eight-hour-week convention, these leaders suggest, its action would undoubtedly strengthen the position of the Labor Office at a critical period in European industrial history. Moreover, if the British Government succeeded in this object it would show that the statesmen in the five most important industrial countries accepted fully the basic idea of international effort, through this section of the League of Nations, to raise the

conditions of the workers in backward countries, and to realize the greatest possible measure of equality.

The outcome of the conference of the five ministers is therefore awaited with keen anxiety, which has been accentuated by the action of powerful groups of employers in several of the countries, since the possibility of definite government action has been suggested. In Germany the official intimation to the British Government that the Minister of Labor would be willing to take part in the proposed conference has been followed by an intensive employers' campaign against ratification of the Washington Convention, on the ground that reparations cannot possibly be paid if hours are limited to forty-eight per week. In Belgium, where the Socialist Government has introduced a ratification bill, an equally determined campaign against it has been initiated by the employers' associations. In Great Britain there is similar opposition, and the engineering employers have recently expressed the opinion to the Government that ratification of the Washington Convention is not the most desirable way of bringing about uniformity of working conditions in the various countries. It is believed that if the governments, influenced by this pressure of employers' opinion, suggest a modified form of agreement on hours, a difficult situation will arise in the Labor Office, and that the workers would interpret such action as an attempt to undermine the position to which the Office has attained.

The willingness of Congress to assume responsibility for making even greater reductions in federal taxes than

Now for Still Greater Economy

partisan tax bill by an economical readjustment of pending appropriations. In no event, according to the President's declared view, will the piling up of large deficits be permitted. There must be even greater economies in public expenditures than were originally planned if the net revenues of the Government are to be curtailed at their source. If the people contribute less, then they must spend less. Which is a tolerably fair rule in any business or in the arrangement of any budget.

So those senators and representatives who have been quick to inform the "folks at home" that they have thoughtfully joined in the plan to reduce the common tax burden must now forgo the hope of winning additional applause by their successful manipulation of some cherished appropriation bill. Word has already gone from the White House to the Capitol that this amended economy program must be adhered to. While there is no threat that a prompt and unqualified veto awaits all measures providing unnecessary appropriations, such an assurance may easily be read into the verbal message conveyed from the executive offices by Representative Tilson, majority leader of the House, after a conference with the President.

It is well known that President Coolidge has tolerably well-defined theories which govern his thrift program. He believes, first of all, that the Government, like the individual, should always have a reserve fund. He insists that public business, instead of being conducted on a narrow margin or upon the basis of a deficit, should always show a fair margin in the bank. He has insisted that the national sinking fund be added to annually, thereby making possible steady reductions in the public debt. By its own action Congress has reduced the estimated revenues some \$57,000,000 beyond the point indicated by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. It is a simple problem in arithmetic. To just that extent, the President is said to have indicated, must proposed expenditures be curtailed.

The appropriation bills which are said to face the first reduction are the public buildings measure, the bill providing for increased pensions for veterans, especially those of the Spanish-American War, good roads development bills, and that providing for river and harbor improvement. It is not intimated that these appropriations will entirely fail, but it now seems probable that they will all be considerably reduced. It is said that the President urges that all individual appropriation bills be laid aside indefinitely.

Senators and representatives express the hope that progress made by Congress in disposing of pending business will make possible an adjournment by May 1. The shutting down of the legislative machinery at that date would aid greatly in insuring the necessary economies. It would, at the same time, increase business stability and assure the continuance, uninterrupted, of the prosperous industrial era which nearly everyone is enjoying. The orderly functioning of the legislative and administrative powers of government cannot fail to discourage, if not to silence, political unrest.

For a third of a century, more or less, the problem of the trolley car franchise has been a continuous or recurring one in many American cities. Time was, and not so long ago, when vast sums were expended by rival lobbyists and charter seekers in efforts to obtain desired and once tremendously valuable concessions in the form of long-term or perpetual franchises insuring a monopoly to surface cars for the transportation of passengers. Emphasizing the sudden and almost revolutionary change which has taken place, the company which now holds a monopoly of the surface trolley car system in Manhattan, the center of New York City, voluntarily offers to surrender its rights and privileges in exchange for an exclusive franchise authorizing it and an associated concern, the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, to operate bus lines in the territory named.

The Motorbus and the Trolley Car

It is explained that the granting of the permit requested would immediately render worth-

less some twenty-five miles of track now in use, and would withdraw from operation approximately 200 surface trolley cars. The bus lines, which would supersede the street cars, would be operated in both longitudinal and cross-town platoons, service on the former being based on a ten-cent fare, with a universal transfer privilege, and on the latter on a five-cent fare without transfers. Ten cross-town and three longitudinal routes would at once be provided for the accommodation of patrons.

This sweeping proposal which, if accepted, would be as revolutionary as the change which was wrought when the trolley rendered the old-time horse-car obsolete, marks but another phase of that somewhat more gradual change which is taking place on the country roads and highways. Within the last two or three years the stage coach, in a refurbished and much more attractive form, has come back to claim an increasing share of the patronage once monopolized by the steam railroads and interurban trolley systems. The coach-and-four, picturesque and indispensable though it seemed, grudgingly yielded the highway to the railways. Similarly the horse-drawn trams of a generation ago gave way to the trolley, which was regarded as the last word in urban transportation.

It is no mere whim or caprice which prompts the preference of the tripper for the motorbus. But how constant, one is inclined to ask, is this patron? What will come to displace this newest utility? Will America, and all the world for that matter, one day discard the palatial motorbus for some device which will carry them aloft and through space at a still greater speed and with less discomfort? One looks backward with more confidence and assurance than one looks ahead. The bus franchise which today is so highly regarded may, a few years hence, be offered in exchange for the exclusive privilege of operating air taxicabs over a prescribed area.

In sending out Messrs. Flesch and Zetlin, professors of the violin, Mr. Bailly, professor of the viola, and Mr. Salmond, professor of the violoncello, to present quartets on the public concert platform, the Curtis Institute of Music of Philadelphia may be said to illustrate at once an assertive and

a timid streak in Americans. Assertive, because it is proclaiming the determination of the people of the United States to educate themselves in tone; and timid, because it is confessing the willingness of Pennsylvanians, to say the least, to learn the art of instrumental performance from European teachers.

Nothing new, granted, in these positive and negative aspects of the national character; but interesting the Curtis manifestation of them must be regarded, just the same. For no opportunity, surely, in the educational field has been so much neglected as the musical one. Formerly, the universities scarcely more than tolerated music study; the schools declined to give credit to music students. Commercial conservatories and studios had the whole thing, practically, to themselves. Rather poorly did the American, under such circumstances, learn his do, re, mi. But of late, the Juilliard Musical Foundation in New York, the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, N. Y., and the Curtis Institute have organized, each vastly well supplied with funds; and the outlook seems remarkably bright.

If anybody in the three institutions has attacked the problem with specific intent to give music-teaching its true place in the American scheme of education generally, it is Eugene A. Noble, head of the Juilliard activities. If anybody has set about looking after original American effort in composition, it is Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School. Their assertions have been tempered with timidity, too. But they have raised music to a dignity unimagined in other days. Those in charge of the Curtis Institute, likewise, are ennobling the cause, though they work from without rather than from within the native heart and intelligence.

Random Ramblings

"To be good citizens you should read newspapers, and bring your children up to read newspapers, so that you will know what is going on," was part of the advice given to a group of newly made citizens in New York recently by Justice Selah B. Strong. His suggestion would have been even more timely if he had added that they should take particular care that the newspapers selected are good ones.

In 1881 the racing cutter *Mischief* successfully defended the America's Cup against the *Atlanta* over a course off Sandy Hook. The latter, like many such famous yachts before and since, has left the sea by way of the scrapper's yard, but *Mischief* is still afloat, being used as an oil hulk to bunker vessels in Boston harbor. "He that climbs highest has the greatest fall."

The War Department plans to re-tailor the army coat, replacing the "choker" style collar, adopted over 100 years ago, with a roll collar, showing shirt and tie. One naturally sympathizes with the soldier, but any move to make war more attractive is usually frowned upon nowadays.

The weather bureau has coined the word "smog" to signify a mixture of smoke and fog. The Washington Post suggests "sneet" as a derivative of snow and sleet. Might not "britsun" be included to denote the bright and sunny day?

Try this on your dictionary: Those seeking to become conversant with pronunciations which may seem controversial may devote inquiry into the status of xylophone, cornet, violoncello, and ukulele.

A New York newspaper headlines its story in this fashion: "Hotel Brevoort Is Menaced by Liquor Padlock." But in reality the hotel is menaced only by its own violation of the law.

Getting right down to rock bottom, how about clearing the sidewalk before the snow "sets" as a test of good citizenship?

Whatever else may be said of the coal situation, it cannot be denied that it is a burning question.

By making a concrete debt offer, France could cement friendship.

Ennobling the Cause of Music

A deep rolling wave plashed full on the rock face, the Old Man of the Sea, so that white foam ran from his hollow eyes and deep-creviced mouth. The bay rumbled its surface in long, even runs, thumping on the yellow beachway. The old face looked worn in the evening light, but it was touched with the splendor of its setting.

To the west ran the sand dunes, a golden strand set off by the high peak of the dark Chang Li mountains. The round-knobbed Lotus Hills spread from the strand back to the sunset. Their green of locust and pine was deepened by mist shadows. Great jagged areas of black cloud covered the western sky, while open spaces of deep gold made a magic sea with its volcanic continents.

The open space of the bay was a stirring sight of colors, spreading from the heaviness of the west to the treeless point where the stone white lighthouse led to the wider sea. The jutting red rock points were flicked and sprayed, while swallows whirled about the twish and thud of the water. The restless bay was cut in currents of drab blue and green. Then a sky-line gray came on which mirrored the broken moving clouds and lent a sense of distance to the evening.

Lin Wei sat by me on the sandstone cliff overlooking the rock pile where the old sea face had waited the ebb and flow of a million summer nights. I had come to the point in the times of all light and tide; to see early sun tints brighten his cracked features, or a mystic evening light silhouette him gnarled and broken; the tides would present him bathed and shining, or burdened down with muddy weed and broken shell. Lin pointed to that scarred forehead and told me what all the fishermen are familiar with, the story of the Old Man of the Sea:

"After the days of the great Khan a northern prince, Monhol Hsi, was known throughout the sea country as an oppressor. His sailors destroyed all trading vessels which did not carry his phoenix standard and pay tax from his ports. He sent his collectors through the grain and fruit plains to collect his wealth. His cruel, wild soldiery spread terror down to the hills where the Great Wall spreads its serpentine 10,000 li.

"Monhol Hsi was a tall and valiant warrior. He was known to have beaten ten western nomads with his great bronze spear. He was a champion of force, unlike the kindly Han people, who hold reason above the battle ax and the scholar above the soldier. Monhol spurned the Buddhist monks who carried sacred books to his hill palace in the north country. He laughingly said: 'I will have none of your shaved heads and begging bowls. I will smite down thousands of your people and rule the world with their spoil.'

"A learned scholar from the oldest temple of Peking told Monhol that the sages taught that a good ruler was the benevolent father of the people. Then the prince shouted and cried that he would threaten the very walls of the capital and destroy such weak-hearted teachers.

"The mighty Monhol, in his riches and pleasures, forgot the powers of heaven and his suffering brothers. He thought only of new conquests.

"At the time of the eighth moon festival he gathered his ships and warriors to sail on southern conquest. Tall skin-sailed junks of redwood reeked like great hawks in his north harbor; the water was black with little, high-prowed shore boats, carrying out the valiants who would soon spread blood and storm in new ports of our Flowery Kingdom.

"Monhol stood erect and unmoved above the song of boatmen, the excited voices of his braves and the clatter

The Week in New York

Unraveling the meaning of laws passed by Congress, it appears, is an endeavor in which the solitude of the citizenry is matched occasionally, and even exceeded, by the members of Congress themselves. The mere passage of a bill, according to the information divulged in a speech before the Toy Fair Chamber of Commerce here this week by Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, is in these days of quantity production no assurance that the Nation's lawmakers are sufficiently conversant with it to be its oracles. The annual income-tax regulations, adopted after each provision has been everlastingly aired by oratory, leave the senators, he says, and inferentially the representatives, still in need of an expert from the Treasury Department to help them fill their own blanks. Many citizens, of course, will be inclined to wonder less at this than at the Spartan perseverance that leads the congressmen to require by legislation feats that they, equally with their constituents, find too strenuous to perform.

The campaign women in New York State are waging for the extension of jury service to include members of their sex has at last discovered a male gladiator willing to cross epithets and aphorisms with the best of them. Before a meeting of the League of Women Voters at the Bar Association last Saturday night, gathered to mobilize the forces in anticipation of the march on the Legislature at Albany this week, Edward B. Boies, a New York attorney, heralded in advance and armored only with opinions of doubtful efficacy from such marksmen, cast himself into the lion's den clinging to the assertions that women were too uninformed in affairs and too impractical to serve. After stabbing him with sharp retorts during his address, and fencing him with piercing questions afterward, the women at last collected what would presumably be their judicial demeanor and awarded him a verdict of enthusiastic applause; which, of course, may or may not prove that he was right.

A debut at the Metropolitan Opera House that has not brought the financial return some debuts do was brought to note this week by the "sandwichmen" who represent the vocation their name designates in John Alden Carpenter's new ballet, "Skyscrapers," being presented there. The power of the press in behalf of a "boom" for themselves has just been invoked with an initial success by some of them, who describe themselves as "down and outers," in the following letter to the editor of the New York Times:

Would you kindly give us, the sandwichmen in that uproar called the Skyscraper that is playing in the Metropolitan Opera House, a big notice or boom us? We are all Down and Outers, and all we get for that part, carrying the signs, is the Measley Sum of one dollar a performance. If you do this, perhaps Mr. Otto Kahn and the rest of the Stockholders might open their purses and give us a little more. We have all been sandwichmen on the public streets and the lowest paid sandwichmen get at the lowest \$2 a day. So Atta Boy for us.

(Signed) Skyscraper Sandwichmen, Metropolitan O. H.

The frontier moved back closer to Broadway during the recent intensive period of winter. The town of Nyack, thirty miles from Times Square, reported that a number of wild deer had not only come so close as to fraternize with some of the citizens in the outskirts, but that a few had even taken up winter quarters in the town itself. A doe made herself at home one cold night on one back porch, remaining there until disturbed in its bowery by too many curious eyes. A herd of seven or eight, according to the interested townsmen, finding the foraging difficult under the heavy snows, availed themselves of what to all appearances was a hospitable haystack. Civilization, on the whole, it seemed, though offering many nuisances, did not appear to have been quite so bad as they had suspected.

Washington's Birthday, for all the ceremonies and the trenchant speeches in which the Father of His Country was aligned on all sides of current issues, was honored hardly more aptly anywhere than in the police court of Magistrate Frank Georgio in Long Island City. The same inability that, according to legend, overcame Washington as a boy in his father's cherry orchard, reappeared on his birthday in a youth who had been arrested for speeding

The Wise Old Man of the Sea

of their arms; he watched like the unbending black tree. Beside the conqueror was his trusted counselor, Lee Yin, a bearded, deep-eyed magician, a diviner who knew the lore of heaven's way. As they walked up the boatway, a great blue gull-like bird fell by the carved wood bow, screaming out in long, shrill cries. The wise and learned Lee spoke nothing of this foreboding, for he knew his chief would but defy heaven's will and call down more calamity.

"The ships came through the green islands of the Great Peaceful Sea with warm summer air pushing the sails gracefully to the south. When out on the open spaces a hot calm came over all the crowded ships; a time of stifling wait before the break of a wild sea's anger. After these hours of heavy calm, the fearful east wind gathered the boats in her great swells and rushed them here and there among the waves. Some were carried to unknown open places to perish; some were swept to homeward shores. The heavy redwood boat of Monhol was swept into the great bay. Hour after hour the seamen battled to keep off the coast.

"The old breath of a falling heaven crashed them straight on the peaked rocks off the deep black mountain. The proud ship broke and her heroes were conquered. Not one victim returned to tell the North Kingdom of this final defeat. Monhol was lost in the deep waves, unyielding as the north hill tree. The old counselor, Lee, clung to a wooden beam, and, buffeted and wounded, fell from a wave crest upon the rocks near the sea face. With his weak arms he clung to the slick red stone and prayed, and pressed his breast to the cold stone forehead. No gods heard his late repentant prayer, but the knowing lips of the sea face opened to him these words:

"Ten thousand years before Yao and Shen I was upon this bay, a lone sentinel. Through time have I watched land and sea, the creeping life of men in struggle on the plains and their mad voyagings on the waters.

"Know I thus of the powers of deep caverns and high places, the will of forces toward the man creature: the gentle lifting of tide, the golden splendor of the moon, the pale-eyed flowers and the love of white birds on the sands; the rushing anger of black weeping heavens, the fire that cuts sore wounds in the bosom of the bay, the crushed-up folds of shells, the battered fish and incoming wreckage of the storm.

"Amid this know I sure that Justice rules, and when some creature defies the upholding right, the flood and dark will break. My battered self tells of its frequent beating; and so long as earthly creatures fling out in reckless conquest must destruction come. Can I abide to see the good festival when gentle tides and even light may give me Rest?

"Old Chou, father of the cliff fisherman, found the counselor, Lee, waiting for his end amid the washed-in remnants of the storm. As he lay there he poured out the oracle which the stone sea face had spoken. His resting place in the cedar grove has been close, for these centuries, to the roar that still swells in human wreathes in stern judgment."

Out on the bay a paintless junk dived and climbed in the wave depths, swished on by the long, gnarled oar of the brown-shouldered boatmen. Their stolid chanting came in, wavering on the wind, "Wo-ho-ho-ho!" White terns dipped the wave crests, their fearless cry a shrill challenge to the coming storm. Lin Wei's face was buried in his hands. I quietly left him with the Old Man of the Sea, and turned to the last gold rift from the hopeful sun.

R. M. B.

over the Queensboro Bridge. He was arraigned, and, omitting even the familiar exordium, said the charge was true. Nor was the corollary emotion lacking. "For so prompt an admission of the truth," said the magistrate, inheriting the paternal role, "sentence is suspended." Thereupon, paralleling the original, the youth apologized, thanked the court, and said his lesson would serve well as a memory and a guide, and the impromptu celebration was complete.

An antique sale, under the conservative auspices of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in which the objects, dating back among the B. C.'s, can be bought at such bargain figures as \$3, or even \$1, is attracting patronage from experts in the field as well as from tyros among the casual visitors. Several thousand pieces of sculpture, pottery and glass, excavated at Cyprus, and representing the art of the period between about 400 A. D. and 3000 B. C., are being sold from the museum's collection because they are duplicates of an already widely representative display. Bowls, jugs, vases, lamps, animal figures and children's rattles are among the quaint pieces, done in various materials and illustrating with their designs the early dissemination of ideas through the medium of commerce. This dissemination, too, it appears, still has some time to run, for among the many large and small purchasers have been representatives of electric lamp manufacturers of the ultra-modern world, seeking specimen lamps from the Cypriot tombs and temples to exhibit by way of comparison, and possibly to copy, or for something novel in designs.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Regarding the Proposed Bread Monopoly

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The proposed benevolent Ward bread monopoly recalls to thought a book I once saw which prophesied as a future civilization a benevolent feudalism.

A private monopoly is hostile to the basic idea of representative government, even were it organized sincerely and run eternally with a benevolent purpose. It is an infringement upon the right of self-government, self-reliance and initiative, and it creates an extragovernmental function of the gravest significance in that it affects the living conditions of the whole Nation in relation to the product it controls. Price fixing is not a government function. Where natural forces are allowed to operate, price adjusts itself automatically.

If a bread monopoly of such magnitude came into existence, then a monopoly of every necessity of life would surely follow. Where these, again, come under the control of a directorate representing each monopoly, corporate tyranny will be complete.

This congestive process is active, not only in every line of manufacture but also in farm products and raw materials upon and below the earth's surface. It cannot be effectively stopped, because we ignore the issue of land monopoly whereby one citizen has power to charge another for the use of land. It is easy to perceive in this unsymmetrical elemental relation the process by which monopoly and pauperism have for ages thrived and become firmly established institutions.

There are three determinations of business today: First, our present fierce competition burdened with rents, royalties, taxes and restrictions unending; secondly, the monopoly corporation, from which, by its very nature, justice is impossible; thirdly, natural competition, with land and raw materials freed from private monopoly and easily attainable, and with but one tax—the rent due to the Government for the exclusive use of the land, for all practical purposes owned by the user. For in equity the Nation owns the land and ground rent is the natural government revenue.

Under conditions so full of hope, men with technical ability would organize, and, needing little capital, they would soon be able to benefit by their earnings instead of being controlled from the outside and perpetually submerged in fictitious debt.

H. H. L.

New York, N. Y.